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BEGINNER'S GRAMMAR
OF THE HEBREW OLD TESTAMENT

KYLE M. YATES, M.A. TH.D.

Words are changed because of accent + syllable.

When accent moves away the vowel is reduced.

When a verb begins with ס, ש, ז
the נ changes place with the ס, ש, ז
in hithpael only.

When a verb begins with ד, נ, ט
the נ of hithpael is assimilated

When a verb begins with צ the
ת of hithpael becomes ט and changes
place with צ.
(These irregularities are found
in hithpael perfect + imperfect)

If first verb is in the past, and
is in future ¶60.

	Abs.	Cons ¶32
masc. sg	—	—
fem. sg	קָטְלָה	קָטְלַת־
masc pl	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלוּ..
fem pl	קָטַלְנָה	קָטַלְנָה

Verbs ending in נ + ה have ָ + ה
— 2nd p/ 3rd m sg.

BEGINNER'S GRAMMAR OF THE HEBREW OLD TESTAMENT

BY

KYLE M. YATES, M.A., TH.D.

PROFESSOR IN OLD TESTAMENT INTERPRETATION

IN

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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Y32

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BEGINNER'S GRAMMAR OF THE HEBREW OLD TESTAMENT
y-c
PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO

JOHN R. SAMPEY

INCOMPARABLE MASTER AND TEACHER

OF THE

HEBREW OLD TESTAMENT

This Volume

is affectionately dedicated

INTRODUCTION

By Prof. John R. Sampey, D.D., LL.D.

Prof. Kyle M. Yates has been for several years a successful teacher of Hebrew in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. I have had occasion to test his work with several large classes, and have noted with satisfaction, the enthusiasm with which they continue their studies. In the hands of Prof. Yates the study of Hebrew becomes intensely interesting. His students forget the drudgery of learning a new language under the spell of the teacher's interest in his subject and his pupils.

One explanation of the enthusiasm on the part of the students is the fact that the teacher imposes on them no task that is not essential in the acquisition of a working knowledge of Biblical Hebrew. He requires a minimum of work for a maximum of success in the acquisition of the language. His central aim is to prepare the students for intelligent reading of the Hebrew Bible. He omits everything which does not lend itself directly to this end. Scholars who are fond of the comparative method in language study are tempted to embody in their grammars much material of interest in linguistics but not essential to the practical aim of preparing the pupil to read intelligently the Hebrew Old Testament.

Dr. Yates might easily have doubled the size of his book by incorporating elaborate paradigms and extended exercises. The student who wishes to continue the study of Hebrew would need to add a larger grammar such as Gesenius-Kautzsch and a modern lexicon such as that by Brown, Briggs and Driver.

The "Beginner's Grammar of the Hebrew Old Testament" is best suited for use by a capable teacher in the classroom. Had the author been thinking primarily of pupils who might wish to take up the study of the language without the aid of the living teacher, he no doubt would have made quite a different book.

PREFACE

In this small volume the attempt has been made to introduce the student to the elements of Biblical Hebrew. It is essentially a beginner's grammar. Many things, ordinarily treated in introductory books, have been omitted or treated very briefly.

The author has been using this material for the past few years in classes of beginners. These classes have numbered between eighty and one hundred and ten men, and it has been demonstrated that, even with this large group, it is possible to lead men to read and appreciate the Old Testament in the original language. The needs of a beginner's class in Hebrew have determined the method and order of presentation. The sentences in the exercises are composed of words found in the Old Testament—many of them being quotations—but in most instances they have been framed with the double object of using none but the commonest words, and of illustrating the various grammatical points in the shortest possible space.

The author wishes to record his great indebtedness to his teacher, Professor John R. Sampey, D.D., LL.D., for instruction, for valuable assistance in the actual production, and for his encouragement through it all. Many Hebrew Grammars have been consulted and freely used in the course of these years of the preparation of this book. Dr. W. R. Harper's books, Dr. A. B. Davidson's, Gesenius-Kautzsch, and many others have made their contribution.

In conclusion, the author wishes to express his thanks to his colleague, Professor W. Hersey Davis, M.A., Th.D., and to Rev. J. B. Weatherspoon, D.D., Th.D., for valuable criticism of the book in manuscript; to Professor N. H. Parker, B.A., Th.M., of Toronto, for suggestions as to methods, and to many other friends who have willingly helped in a number of ways.

K. M. Y.

Louisville, Ky., April 20, 1926.

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BEGINNER'S GRAMMAR
OF THE HEBREW OLD TESTAMENT

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LESSON I.

1. The Alphabet

Form	Final form	Name	Pronounced as	Represented in transliteration by
א		ʾĀlĕph	(Soft breathing)	ʾ
ב		Bêth	b in *boy*	b
ג		Gîmĕl	g in *go*	g
ד		Dālĕth	d in *day*	d
ה		Hê	h in *hat*	h
ו		Wāw	w in *way*	w
ז		Zăyĭn	z in *zeal*	z
ח		Hêth	ch in *loch*	ḥ
ט		Têth	t in *toy*	ṭ
י		Yôdh	y in *yet*	y
כ	ך	Kăph	k in *keep*	k
ל		Lāmĕdh	l in *let*	l
מ	ם	Mêm	m in *man*	m
נ	ן	Nûn	n in *now*	n
ס		Sāmĕkh	s in *sin*	ṣ
ע		ʿĂyĭn	(rough breathing)	ʿ
פ	ף	Pê	p in *pin*	p
צ	ץ	Çādhé	ss in *hiss* (ts in *hits*)	ç
ק		Qôph	q in *quire*	q
ר		Rêsh	r in *run*	r
שׂ		Sîn	s in *so*	s
שׁ		Shîn	sh in *shell*	š
ת		Tāw	t in *to*	t

2. Notes

1. Hebrew has twenty-two letters, all of which are consonants.

2. These characters are always written separately and *from right* to *left*.

3. There are no special forms for capital letters.

4. Care must be taken to distinguish certain letters similar in form.

Examine the following closely and practice making them, noting the characteristic differences.

ב (Bêth),	כ (Kăph)	פ (Pê)	
ג (Gîmĕl)	נ (Nûn)		
ד (Dālĕth)	ר (Rêsh)	ך (final Kăph)	ף (final Pê)
ה (Hê)	ח Hêth)	ת (Tāw)	
ו (Wāw)	ז (Zăyĭn)	ן (final Nûn)	
ט (Têth)	מ (Mêm)		
ס (Sāmĕkh)	ם (final Mêm)		
ע (ʿĂyĭn)	צ (Çādhé)	ץ (final Çādhé)	
שׁ (Shîn)	שׂ (Sîn)		

5. Six letters (ב ג ד כ פ ת) have two sounds: When written with a dot (called dāgheš-lêne) in the bosom, they have a hard pronunciation; when the dot is absent, the sound is soft.

Hard	Soft
בּ b	ב bh or v
גּ g (*gas*)	ג gh, or g as in *tage*
דּ d	ד dh, or th in *this*
כּ k	כ kh
פּ p	פ ph or f
תּ t	ת th, as in *think*

6. Five letters have two forms. The regular form is found always except at the end of a word.

Regular		Final (last consonant of a word)
Kăph	כ	ך
Mêm	מ	ם
Nûn	נ	ן
Pê	פ	ף
Çādhé	צ	ץ

7. Other letters.

(1) א ('Ālĕph) has no sound. (Do not confuse with the English "A"). It is a scarcely audible breathing from the lungs, the *Spiritus lenis* of the Greek.

(2) ע ('Ăyĭn) is a guttural consonant pronounced with a slight movement of the uvula. It is represented in transliteration by the rough breathing (*Spiritus asper*).

3. Exercises

1. Practice writing these letters until it can be done rapidly and accurately.

2. Learn the name and the pronunciation so that they may be named and pronounced even though arranged promiscuously.

3. Write in Hebrew characters the following:

Srh, dvr, drk, mym, qdš, rgl, šmr, mqwm, trgwm, smlh, 'zn, 'šr, pym, šlm, glwy.

Note. Write the Hebrew characters from right to left.

LESSON II.

4. Table of Vowel Signs with Names and Pronunciation

1. Naturally long vowels

Class	Sign	Name	Sounded as		Illustration
I	◌ָ	Qāmĕç	â	in *father*	שָׁת (šâth)
	◌ֵ	Seghôl Yôdh	é	in *there*	פָּנֶיךָ (pānékā)
II	◌ִי	Ḥîrĕq Yôdh	î	in *machine*	טִיל (ṭîl)
	◌ֵי	Çērê Yôdh	ê	in *they*	בֵּין (bên)
III	◌ֹ	Ḥôlĕm	ô	in *cold*	קוֹל (qôl)
	◌ֻ	Šûrĕq	û	in *true*	קוּם (qûm)

2. Tone long vowels.

Class	Sign	Name	Sounded as		Illustration
I	◌ָ	Qāmĕç	ā	in *father*	יָד (yādh)
	◌ֵ	Seghôl	é	in *there*	זֶרַע (zéră')
II	◌ֵ	Çērê	ē	in *they*	שֵׁם (šēm)
III	◌ֹ	Ḥôlĕm	ō	in *roll*	כֹּל (kōl)

3. Short Vowels

Class	Sign	Name	Sounded as		Illustration
I	◌ַ	Păthăḥ	ă	in *hat*	עַם ('ăm)
II	◌ֶ	Seghôl	ĕ	in *met*	אֶל- ('ĕl)
	◌ִ	Ḥîrĕq	ĭ	in *pit*	הִק (hĭq)
III	◌ָ	Qāmĕç Hāṭûph	ŏ	in *not*	כָּל (kŏl)
	◌ֻ	Qŭbbûç	ŭ	in *put*	הֻק (hŭq)

4. Half Vowels

In addition to the short vowels already mentioned, there are certain indistinct sounds called half-vowels. The shortest and most indistinct sound is called Simple Šᵉwa. It is written ְ, דְבַר dᵉvăr. There are three other half-vowels called Compound Šᵉwas (or Hateph Šᵉwas). It will be seen from the following table that they are a combination of Simple Šᵉwa with the three short vowels to indicate that they are to be sounded as half *a*, *e*, or *o*.

ֲ Hātĕph Păthăḥ	Very short *a* sound	חֲמוֹר (ḥᵃmôr)
ֱ Hātĕph Sᵉghôl	Very short *e* sound	אֱלֹהִים (ʾᵉlôhîm)
ֳ Hātĕph Qāmĕṣ	Very short *o* sound	חֳלִי (ḥᵒlî)

5. Notes

1. Ancient Hebrew had no system of vowel notation. Only consonants were written. The reader was left to supply the vowels for himself. In cases where doubt might arise some indication was given by writing the most closely allied consonantal sounds. (א and ה to denote *a*, י to denote *i* or *e*, ו to denote *o* or *u*.)

2. After Hebrew had ceased to be a living speech a system of vocalization was invented and elaborated to preserve the proper pronunciation and meaning of the Sacred Writings.

3. Modern Hebrew Bibles follow the Palestinian system, which employs points and signs above, below, and in the bosom of the consonantal letters. As a rule the sign for the vowel is written under the consonant after which the vowel is to be pronounced. (בָּ bā, בֶּל bĕl, בִּל bĭl). Hôlĕm (ֹ) is placed over the consonant

(slightly to the left) after which it is to be pronounced. (בֹ bō, בֹּל bōl).

Šûrĕq and Hôlĕm when written fully use the letter *Waw* and the point is placed over it for Hôlĕm and in the bosom for Šûrĕq. (קוֹל qôl, קוּם qûm).

4. Vowel sounds are the same as in English, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, in their various shades. Hebrew divides them into three classes according to their organic formation.

A-class, including the *a*-vowels and those derived from them.

I-class, including the *i*-vowels and those derived from them.

U-class, including the *u*-vowels and those derived from them.

6. Exercises

1. Practice writing the vowel signs until they can be written, pronounced, and named without difficulty.

2. Transliterate the following consonants and vowel signs:

דַּל, כָּל, כֶּל, רָב, שָׁת, לֵץ, אֵם, שִׂים, בֵּית, עוֹד, חֵל, שָׁמָר, מָה, פֶּה, שָׁנֵא, עָמַד, אֱמֹר, דָּרַךְ, אֲרִי, לְךָ.

3. Write the Hebrew consonants and vowel signs for the following:

Bēn, băth, dôr, lēv, hăv, măr, rîv, qôl, qûm, hăr, pār, hēç, bêth, nûn, šîr, 'ēth, mōšēl, d^{e}văr, h^{a}môr, '^{e}kōl, ^{e}lôhîm, lô, lâ, lî, nāthăn, yākōl, kāvēdh, yîm, bô, yĭm.

LESSON III.

The Vowels (Cont'd)

7. Condensed Table of Vowel Signs

Class	Naturally long		Tone long	Short		Half vowels
	Pure	Diphthongal		Pure	Deflected	
A	◌ָה, ◌ֵה	(יִ)	◌ָה, ◌ֵה	◌ַה		◌ְה ◌ֲה
I	◌ִי	◌ֵי	◌ֵי	◌ִי	◌ֶי	◌ְי ◌ֱי
	◌ֻו	◌ֹו	◌ֹו	◌ֻו	◌ָו	◌ְו ◌ֳו

8. Quality of Vowels:

I. Naturally long. They are unchangeable. They are usually the result of contractions. כָּתָב.

II. Tone long. They are long only by virtue of relation to the accent of the word and they may be reduced. They occur

a) In an open syllable before the accent. קָטַל

b) In a closed syllable under the accent. אָדָם

III. Short. They depend largely upon the tone according to rules which vary a little between nouns and verbs. They are unchangeable only when they stand in a closed syllable. קָטַל

IV. Indistinct or half vowels. They are the result, usually, of reduced tone long vowels. They may be heightened (i. e. changed from short to long) by the shifting of the tone. לְךָ

Note: A vowel may be heightened or reduced only in the scale provided by its class. Thus a class "A" vowel cannot be

heightened to a class U vowel. If heightened, it must be changed within its own class. Vowel changes other than simple heightening or reducing are quite complex and must be taken up later.

9. Notes on the Vowel Signs

1. It is to be observed that certain vowels are written alike (◌ָ ā and ◌ָ ŏ, ◌ֵ é, ◌ֶ ĕ). Only the rules of syllable and tone (accent) can determine the correct reading. The beginner must be content to wait until the laws of the syllable and the tone are given.

2. Any changeable vowel may be reduced to vocal šᵉwa. (This is called *volatilization*).

3. Any short vowel may be heightened.

◌ַ ă to ◌ָ ā, ◌ִ ĭ to ◌ֵ ē, ◌ֻ ŭ to ◌ֹ ō.

4. The compound šᵉwas are used only in connection with the gutturals (laryngeals). See par. 16 for explanation.

5. Naturally long vowels may be written "defectively." When written without the vowel letter they are said to be written "defectively." Holem (◌ֹ) may be written ◌ֺ as in קלת. The defective writing is preferred when the word contains another vocal ◌ֻ or ◌ִ.

10. Exercises

1. Pronounce and transliterate the following sentences:

בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ׃

וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי אוֹר וַיְהִי אוֹר׃

2. Transliterate into pointed Hebrew: Bĭnyāmîn, Šāmărt, Mōšéh, Gōšĕn, Ḥānûn, Hŭldāh, 'îš, dāvār, šāmă', šāmāyĭm, bāṭăḥ, qôl, 'ĭr, yélĕdh.

LESSON IV.

11. The Syllable and the Tone

11. A syllable is composed of one or more consonants and one full vowel. Two full vowels, unless one of the vowels be inserted to assist in pronouncing a guttural, cannot stand in the same syllable. A half-vowel is not sufficient to make a syllable but may stand with a full vowel in its syllable. Thus קָ־טַל is composed of two syllables. The first (קָ) has one consonant and one vowel. The second (טַל) has two consonants and one vowel. In בְּרִית (b^{e}rîth) there is only one syllable, for there is but one full vowel. Syllables always begin with a consonant.

N. B. There is one exception. Before š^{e}wa and labial consonants the conjunction וְ is written וּ, and this vowel makes a syllable.

12. Kinds of Syllables

1. *Open*, ending in a vowel. בּוֹ bô, לָ lā, רָ rā.

2. *Closed*, ending in a consonant. טַל tăl, קוֹל qôl.

3. *Sharpened*, ending in a consonant which is doubled. קִטַּל qĭṭ-ṭēl (first syllable).

Note. When a consonant would be repeated (as קִטְטַל) instead of writing both of them, one is usually omitted and a point called dageš-forte is placed in the bosom of the one that remains. קִטַּל qĭṭ-ṭēl.

4. *Half open*. An unaccented open syllable with a short vowel is usually called half-open. קִטְלוּ qĭ-t^{e}lû.

13. Vowel of the Syllable

1. An *open* syllable has a *long* vowel, unless accented. It

may then be short. קָטַל qā-tăl. (First syllable open and the vowel is long).

2. A *closed* syllable has a *short* vowel, unless accented. It may then be long. יִקְטֹל yĭq-tōl. (First syllable closed and the vowel is short. The second syllable closed, but it has the accent and the vowel is long).

3. A *sharpened* syllable has a *short* vowel, unless accented. הַקּוֹל hăq-qôl (first syllable).

4. A *half-open* syllable always has a short vowel. הַחֹשֶׁךְ hă-ḥōšĕk (first syllable).

14. Vocabulary

1. אָב ʾāv *father*
2. אָח ʾāḥ *brother*
3. אֵם ʾēm (f.) *mother*
4. בֵּן bēn *son*
5. טוֹב ṭôv *good*
6. יוֹם yôm *day*
7. עִיר ʿîr (f.) *city*
8. קוֹל qôl *voice*
9. שֵׁם šēm *name*
10. שָׁנָה šānā(h) (f.) *year*

15. Exercises

1. Pronounce, transliterate and divide into syllables the following words, indicating the kind in each instance.

לוֹ, אֹתָם, דִּבַּרְתָּ, מַיִם, אָדָם, אֲשֶׁר, בְּרִית. אֱלֹהִים, הַחֹשֶׁךְ, וּבֵן, הַבֵּן, שָׁנָה, עִיר, טוֹב, הַטּוֹב:

2. Write into pointed Hebrew.

Wăy-yăr ʾᵉlôhîm ʾĕth kŏl ʾᵃšĕr ʿā-šā(h) wᵉhĭn-nē(h) ṭôv mᵉʿôdh wă-yᵉhî ʿé-rĕv wă-yᵉhî vō-qĕr yôm hăš-šĭš-šî.

LESSON V.

The Gutturals, Daghes̆, Metheg, Maqqeph, Accents, etc.

Before going further it seems desirable to take up the consideration of several matters which are not closely related but are needed by the student in his early study of the language.

16. The *Gutturals* or laryngeals. The letters א, ה, ח, ע, (and for some purposes ר) are called gutturals. א and ה are usually gutturals only at the beginning of a syllable. ה is a guttural at the end of a syllable within a word; but not at the end of a word unless it bears Mappiq. (See 20.) Some peculiarities:

a) They refuse to be doubled. In the rejection of dagheš-forte it becomes necessary for the preceding vowel to be heightened, ◌ַ to ◌ָ, ◌ִ to ◌ֵ, ◌ֶ to ◌ַ. ה and ח are so strong in sound as not to require the heightened vowel.

b) They prefer compound šᵉwa under them rather than simple šᵉwa. (Usually ◌ֲ, but may be ◌ֱ, especially with א.)

c) They have a decided preference for the A-class vowels before them.

17. *Dagheš-lene.* The six letters (בגדכפת) receive a dot called *dagheš-lene* when they do not immediately follow a vowel sound. It serves to harden the pronunciation as explained in 2.5.

18. *Dagheš-forte.* Any letter, except ר and the gutturals, may receive in its bosom a point called *dagheš-forte*, indicating that it is doubled. It is always preceded by a vowel sound.

הַמַּיִם (hăm-mă-yim). הַקּוֹל (hăqqôl).

19. *Maqqeph* (*binder*) is a horizontal line like the English

hyphen used to join words which are to be connected in thought or utterance. The words become one and the accent is on the last word. אֶת־כָּל־אֲשֶׁר־לוֹ.

20. *Mappiq* is a point placed in a final ה to indicate that it is to be treated as a consonant, and not as a vowel letter. עִמָּהּ ʿĭm-māh.

21. The *syllable-divider* (*quiescent* or *silent* šᵉwa) marks the division between two syllables in a word. יִקְטֹל yĭq-tōl. The sign under the second letter is not to be pronounced. A šᵉwa coming at the end of a syllable or immediately before another šᵉwa is always quiescent and may be called a *syllable-divider*. It is found in final Kaph (חָשָׂךְ) except when it has a full vowel in it, לָךְ.

22. The *accents*. In the Hebrew text there is a large number of marks in addition to the regular vowel points. They are marks of accentuation and are placed above, below or between the consonants. They are used: (a) to mark the tone syllable of the word; (b) as punctuation marks; (c) as musical notations. There are about thirty different marks used and, of course, it will be impossible to treat them adequately within the compass of a brief grammar for beginners. Only the essential things will be considered.

The main accent or tone falls generally upon the last syllable of the word. מָ־שַׁל mā-šăl. In the segholate nouns (מֶלֶךְ) and some few verbal forms (מָשַׁלְתִּי māšăltî) it falls on the penult. The syllable which bears the main accent is known as the tone

syllable, and the syllable before it as the pretone. In this grammar words which are accented on the last syllable are not marked; those accented on the penult have ֫ under the accented syllable to call special attention to the accentuation.

Metheg (*a bridle*) is a secondary accent or countertone used to check the onward rush of the voice toward the tone syllable. The natural position of the countertone is on the second and fourth syllables before the tone. הַכּוֹכָבִים. It will be seen from the above illustration that the sign for this secondary accent (*metheg*) is a small perpendicular stroke under the syllable to be accented. הָאָדָם. This sign is used:

(1) Usually on the second open syllable before the tone. הָאָדָם, הָאַרְבָּעִים

(2) With all vowels before compound šᵉwa. וַאֲנִי

(3) With all vowels before vocal šᵉwa pretonic. קָטְלָה

(4) With a long vowel in a closed syllable before *Maqqeph*. שֵׁם־הַנָּהָר

Pause. In a Hebrew verse there are two natural pauses. The accents *Silluq* (֑) and *'Athnah* (֔) mark these pause syllables. *Silluq* occurs on the last tone syllable and *'Athnah* on the principal syllable within the verse. They are the two great pauses, and a syllable accented with either of them is said to be *in pause*. They form the two main pillars of the verse, e. g., בָּרָא . . . . הָאָרֶץ . . . . . .

The vowel of a syllable *in pause* is usually long. מַיִם (măyĭm) in pause becomes מָיִם (māyĭm).

23. Vocabulary

1. אָדָם 'Ā-dhām *man*
2. אִישׁ 'îš *man*
3. אִשָּׁה 'iššā(h) (f.) *woman*
4. בַּת băth (f.) *daughter*
5. גָּדוֹל gā-dhôl *great*
6. יָד yādh (f.) *hand*
7. לֵב (lēv) *heart*
8. סוּס sûs *horse*
9. עֵץ 'ēç *tree*
10. תּוֹרָה tô-rā(h) (f.) *law*

LESSON VI.

24. The Article

1. Hebrew has no indefinite article. Indefiniteness is generally indicated by the absence of the article. קוֹל (qôl) a *voice*.

2. The definite article is always a prefix. It is joined to the word so closely as to make one word in writing and pronunciation.

3. It suffers no change for gender or number.

25. Table for Writing

Before non-gutturals	הַ	הַקּוֹל	hăq-qôl—*the voice.*
Before ה ח	הַ	הַחֹשֶׁךְ	hă-ḥōšĕk—*the darkness.*
Before א, ר (ע generally)	הָ	הָעֵץ	hā-'ēç—*the tree.*
Before חָ and unaccented הָ and עָ	הֶ	הֶחָג	hé-hāg—*the festival.*

26. Notes

(1) The usual way of writing the article is to prefix הַ to the substantive and put dagheš-forte in the first consonant. הַקּוֹל hăq-qôl.

(2) Gutturals (א, ה, ח, ע) and ר refuse the dagheš-forte and hence the vowel changes noted above.

(3) ה and ח while refusing the doubling allow the vowel to remain short before them. הַהִיא hă-hî'.

(4) א (and ע usually) demand a long vowel in the open syllable before them and the ־ַ is heightened to ־ָ (ă to ā). הָעֵץ (hā-ēç) *the tree.*

(5) אֶרֶץ érĕç (*earth*) with the article becomes הָאָרֶץ hā-ārĕç. עַם ăm (*people*) becomes הָעָם hā-'ām. הַר hăr (*mountain*) becomes הָהָר hā-hār.

(6) When the inseparable prepositions לְ, כְ, בְּ precede the article the ה is elided and the consonant of the preposition takes the vowel of the article. בַּשֵּׁם (băš-šēm) for בְּהַשֵּׁם (*in the name*).

27. Vocabulary

1. אֱלֹהִים 'ĕlô-hîm *God*
2. אֵל 'ēl *God*
3. דָּבָר dā-vār *word*
4. מָקוֹם mā-qôm (f) *place*
5. נָבִיא nā-vî' *prophet*
6. עַם 'ăm *people*
7. רֹאשׁ rô'š *head*
8. שִׁיר šîr *song*
9. שָׁלוֹם šā-lôm *peace*
10. שַׂר săr *prince*

28. Exercises

Prefix the article with the proper pointing to the following words:

סוּס, רֹאשׁ, שָׁלוֹם, מָקוֹם, אֵל, דָּבָר, בַּת, עֵץ, לֵב, חֶשֶׁךְ, חֶרֶב, הֵיכָל, עָנָן:

Write in Hebrew:

The father, the man, the prince, the law, the day, the head, the name, the prophet, the city, the voice, the son, the peace, the earth, the mountain, the people, the mother.

LESSON VII.

29. The Conjunction

The conjunction is וְ (Waw), an inseparable prefix. It is written as follows:

1. Usually וְ וְשֵׁם (w^{e}šēm) *and name.*

2. Before פ, מ, ב and consonants with a simple šᵉwa וּ, as וּבֵן (û-vēn) *and son.*

3. Sometimes before a tone syllable וָ, as וָרָע (wā-rā') *and evil.*

4. Before compound šᵉwa it takes the corresponding short vowel וַאֲנִי (wă-^{a}nî) *and I.*

Note. Before yodh with simple šᵉwa it is pointed with ḥireq וְיִהְי (wî-hî) instead of וְיִהְיִי *and it shall be.*

30. The Adjective

The adjective may be used attributively or predicatively.

1. When it qualifies a substantive it stands after the substantive and agrees in gender, number and definiteness. שֵׁם טוֹב šēm ṭôv *a good name.* הַשֵּׁם הַטּוֹב hăš-šēm hăṭ-ṭôv *the good name* (*the name, the good*).

הַקּוֹל הַטּוֹב וְהַגָּדוֹל hăq-qôl hăṭ-ṭôv wᵉhăg-gā-dhôl (*the voice, the good and the great*) *the good and great voice.*

2. The predicative adjective agrees with the substantive in gender and number but it never takes the article. It usually stands before the substantive but may follow it.

טוֹב הַקּוֹל or הַקּוֹל טוֹב *the voice is good.*

31. Vocabulary

1. אָדוֹן 'ādhôn *master, lord*
2. בֹּקֶר bō-qĕr *morning*
3. בְּרִית bᵉrîth (f) *covenant*
4. גִּבּוֹר gĭb-bôr *hero*
5. יהוה *Jehovah*
6. יֶלֶד yĕ-lédh *child*
7. חֶרֶב ḥé-rĕv (f) *sword*
8. פָּנִים pā-nîm *faces*
9. קָדוֹשׁ qā-dôsh *holy*
10. תָּמִים tā-mîm *perfect*

Note. The original pronunciation of יהוה was probably יַהְוֶה yăhwé.

32. Exercises

Pronounce, translate, and transliterate

אֵם וָאָב, הַבֵּן הַטּוֹב וְהַבַּת: טוֹב הַיֶּלֶד: הַיֶּלֶד הַטּוֹב: קָדוֹשׁ יהוה: תָּמִים הַבֹּקֶר: הַחֶרֶב טוֹבָה:

Translate into Hebrew:

The man and the woman, a great day, the good father, mother and son, the holy day. The tree is large.

LESSON VIII.

33. Personal Pronouns

The personal pronouns in Hebrew occur as separate forms and in abbreviated forms. The former are distinct words and are used only to express the Nominative case. They are unchangeable and indeclinable. (They are coupled only with וְ and הֲ interrogative).

The latter are mere fragments of pronouns attached to other words or particles to represent the oblique cases. These fragments, called pronominal suffixes, will be explained later.

The following are the full forms of the pronouns.

1. c.	אֲנִי 'ᵃnî אָנֹכִי 'ānōkî	*I*	אֲנַחְנוּ 'ᵃnăḥ-nû נַחְנוּ năḥ-nû	*we*
2. m.	אַתָּה 'ăttā(h)	*thou*	אַתֶּם 'ăttĕm	*ye*
2. f.	אַתְּ 'ătt		אַתֶּנָּה ăttēnnā(h)	
3. m.	הוּא hû'	*he*	הֵם, הֵמָּה hēm, hēmmā(h)	*they*
3. f.	הִיא hî'	*she*	הֵנָּה (הֵן) hēnnā(h) (hēn)	

34. Demonstrative Pronouns

	Singular		Plural	
this	m. זֶה zé(h)	*these*	c. אֵלֶּה 'ēllĕ(h)	
	f. זֹאת zôth			
that	m. הוּא hû'	*those*	m. (הֵם) הֵמָּה hēmmā(h) (hēm)	
	f. הִיא hî'		f. (הֵן) הֵנָּה hēnnā(h) (hēn)	

Notes:

These pronouns conform to the same rules as the adjective with regard to the article; i. e., they take the article when qualifying but not when predicative.

זֶה אִישׁ טוֹב *this (is) a good man.*
זֶה הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב *this (is) the good man.*
הָאִישׁ הַזֶּה *this man.*
הָאִשָּׁה הַזֹּאת *this woman.*
הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב הַזֶּה *this good man.*

35. Relative Pronouns

There is only one relative pronoun, אֲשֶׁר ('ᵃšĕr) *who, which, what.*

אֲשֶׁר - together or separated means - in which

It is invariable for all genders, numbers, and cases.

NOTE. שֶׁ or שֵׁ followed by a dagheš-forte is occasionally found for אֲשֶׁר, especially in later Hebrew.

36. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

מִי (mî) *who*, refers to persons. מִי אַתָּה *who art thou?*

מָה (mā(h)) *what*, refers to things. מַה־הִיא *what is that?*

The pointing of מָה varies according to the consonant which follows it.

מָה followed by dagheš-forte—

usually—	מַה־לְּךָ *what to thee?*
מַה before ה and ח	מַה־הִיא *what is that?*
מָה before א, ע and ר	מֶה־אֵלֶּה *what are these?*
מָה before gutturals with *ā*	מָה־עָשִׂיתִי *what have I done?*

NOTE. אֵי (*where*) plus the demonstrative (אֵי־זֶה) may be used as an interrogative. אֵי־זֶה הַדֶּרֶךְ *which way?*

37. VOCABULARY

The pronouns given above.

38. EXERCISES

Translate, pronounce, and transliterate.

מִי אָנֹכִי: זֶה הַדָּבָר: הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה: מֶה־הִיא: הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר הָאָב:
הַסּוּס הֶהָוא: הוּא הַסּוּס הַטּוֹב:

Translate:

This great day. This is a good child. I am a king. Who is he? What is that name? These faces. Thou (art) the man.

LESSON IX.

39. The Inseparable Prepositions

בְּ *in, by, with*

כְּ *as, like, according to*

לְ *to, for, at*

These prepositions are always prefixes. They are pointed as follows.

1. Usually with simple šᵉwa	בְּ,כְּ,לְ	בְּשֵׁם *in a name*
2. Before the tone-syllable with qameç	בָּ,כָּ,לָ	לָעַד *to eternity*
3. Before another šᵉwa with ḥireq	בִּ,כִּ,לִ	בִּדְבַר *by the word of*
4. Before compound šᵉwa with corresponding short vowel	כַּ,כָּ,כְּ	כַּאֲשֶׁר *like as*
5. Before the article with the vowel of the article (the ה is elided)	בַּ,בָּ,בְּ	בַּיּוֹם *in the day*

40. The Preposition מִן *from*

It may be separable or inseparable. It is pointed as follows.

1. Before the article usually	מִן	מִן־הַקּוֹל *from the voice*
2. Before non-gutturals with the Nun assimilated	מִ֫	מִקּוֹל *from voice*
3. Before ר, ע, א usually	מַ	מֵאִישׁ *from man*
4. Before ה and ח usually	מִ	מִחוּץ *from abroad (outside)*

41. Vocabulary

1. גָּדַל gā-dhăl *he was great*
2. דָּבַר dā-văr *he spoke*
3. כָּרַת kā-răth *he cut*
4. כָּתַב kā-thăv *he wrote*

5. לָבַשׁ lā-văš *he put on*
6. מָלַךְ mā-lăkh *he reigned*
7. מָשַׁל mā-šăl *he ruled*
8. נָתַן nā-thăn *he gave*
9. פָּקַד pā-qădh *he visited*
10. שָׁמַר šā-măr *he kept*

42. Exercises

Pronounce, translate, and transliterate.

מִבֹּקֶר, כַּדָּבָר, כִּדְבָר, מֵאִישׁ: יהוה בַּמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה: בַּיּוֹם הַזֶּה: כָּתַב לַבֵּן וְלַבַּת: מָשַׁל בָּעִיר: מֵרֹאשׁ לְיָד:

Write in Hebrew:

To the day, in the name, to a man, from the father, to the son, and in that day. God gave the woman to the man. He spoke to the child. According to the word. He ruled in the city. The man kept the law.

LESSON X.

43. The Verb

Hebrew has no "tenses" in the English sense of the word. There are no special forms to express the time of action (past, present, future). Instead of this the action is represented as being completed or incomplete, finished or unfinished. Hence we have the two "states" or "tenses", *Perfect* and *Imperfect.*

The Perfect may be used in the past, present, or future. The question for consideration is not the time, but whether or not the action is considered as complete or incomplete.

Perfect—*He killed, he has* or *had killed, he will have killed.*

Imperfect—*He was killing, he will kill, he is killing,* (rare).

There are many formations and modifications of the root idea which will be taken up later. Below we shall give the Perfect tense of the simple verb stem. It is made up of a verbal root with fragments of personal pronouns attached as suffixes.

Singular

3 m.	קָטַל	qā-ṭăl	*he killed*
3 f.	קָטְלָה	qā-ṭᵉlā(h)	*she killed*
2 m.	קָטַלְתָּ	qā-ṭăl-tā	*thou didst kill*
2 f.	קָטַלְתְּ	qā-ṭălt	*thou didst kill*
1 c.	קָטַלְתִּי	qā-tăl-tî	*I killed*

Plural

3 c.	קָטְלוּ	qā-ṭᵉlû	*they killed*
2 m.	קְטַלְתֶּם	qᵉṭăl-tĕm	*ye killed*
2 f.	קְטַלְתֶּן	qᵉṭăl-tĕn	*ye killed*
1 c.	קָטַלְנוּ	qā-ṭăl-nû	*we killed*

44. Notes

1. The Afformatives for the Perfect.

Singular		Plural	
3 m.	----*he*	3 c.	וּ---*they*
3 f.	הָ---*she*	2 m.	תֶם---*ye*
2 m.	תָ---*thou*	2 f.	תֶן---*ye*
2 f.	תְ---*thou*		
1 c.	תִי---*I*	1 c.	נוּ---*we*

2. Two of these afformatives (הָ and וּ) begin in a vowel and are called vowel afformatives, the others are called consonant afformatives.

3. The vowel changes are due to the shifting of the tone. In the 3 c. pl. instead of קָטְלוּ we find קָטְלוּ. The accent has been drawn from the second syllable and the short vowel can not stand in the open syllable. It has been volatilized. The same is true in the 3 fem. sing. קָטְלָה instead of קָטַלָה.

4. Before the heavily accented afformatives תֶּם and תֶּן in 2 m. pl. and 2 f. pl. the first vowel of the stem ֫ is volatilized as the accent is drawn forward thus giving קְטַלְתֶּם and קְטַלְתֶּן instead of קָטַלְתֶּם and קָטַלְתֶּן.

5. Note carefully where the accent falls. It is usually on the טַל syllable. The only exceptions have been mentioned, i. e., before תֶּם, תֶּן, ה֫ and וּ. The syllable נוּ is never accented, תָּ and תִּי only in exceptional instances.

45. Vocabulary

1.	זָכַר	zā-kăr	*remember*	6. קָדַשׁ	qā-dhăš *be holy*
2.	כָּבַס	kā-văs	*wash*	7. שָׁבַר	šā-văr *break in pieces*
3.	לָמַד	lā-mădh	*learn*	8. שָׁכַב	šā-kăv *lie down*
4.	סָפַר	sā-phăr	*number*	9. שָׁפַט	šā-phăṭ *judge*
5.	קָבַר	qā-văr	*bury*	10. שָׁטַף	šā-ṭăph *overflow*

Note. The student will recognize the form זָכַר as being simple Perfect 3 m. sg. and to be translated "*he remembered*". We shall use this form in the future lessons.

46. Exercises

Translate, pronounce, and transliterate.

סָפַרְתָּ אֶת־הַפָּנִים: שְׁמַרְתֶּם אֶת־הַתּוֹרָה: זָכַרְתִּי אֵת הַנָּבִיא הַטּוֹב: נָתַן אֶת־הַסּוּס לַיֶּלֶד: כָּתְבוּ אֶת־הַדָּבָר הַטּוֹב הַזֶּה:

Translate:

He remembered, ye learned, they judged, ye (f) numbered, we wrote, she buried. The son and the daughter kept the law. The man and the woman ruled in the city.

NOTE. The direct object (if definite) of a verb is marked in Hebrew by אֵת. It is not to be translated but is to be used in the exercises where Hebrew usage calls for it. It may be written as a separate word אֵת הַקּוֹל or joined by maqqeph to the following word as אֶת־הַקּוֹל. When joined to the word in this way the vowel is short.

LESSON XI.

47. THE IMPERFECT

The Imperfect, expressing unfinished action, is formed from an abstract or infinitive substantive, (*nomen actionis*) preceded by the fragments of the personal pronoun (ב, א, ת, י) which are called *preformatives*. תִּקְטֹל *thou shall kill* (lit. *thou* (to) *kill*).

In the Perfect (complete action) we are more particularly interested in the *fact* and the part denoting the person comes last. In the Imperfect (action still incomplete) we are more interested in the *person* of the agent, and the pronoun is prefixed. (Preformative).

NOTE. Some of the forms have afformatives too.

Singular		Plural	
3 m. יִקְטֹל	*he will kill*	3 m. יִקְטְלוּ	*they will kill*
3 f. תִּקְטֹל	*she will kill*	3 f. תִּקְטֹלְנָה	*they will kill*

2 m.	תִּקְטֹל *thou wilt kill*	2 m.	תִּקְטְלוּ *ye will kill*
2 f.	תִּקְטְלִי *thou wilt kill*	2 f.	תִּקְטֹלְנָה *ye will kill*
1 c.	אֶקְטֹל *I shall kill*	1 c.	נִקְטֹל *we shall kill*

Note the following preformatives and afformatives:

	Singular	Plural
3 m.	--- י *he*	---וּ י *they*
3 f.	---ת *she*	---נָה ת *they*
2 m.	---ת *thou*	---וּ ת *ye*
2 f.	---ת י *thou*	---נָה ת *ye*
1 c.	---א *I*	--- נ *we*

48. Notes

1. The vowel under the preformative is ־ (thinned from an original ־) except under א which prefers ־. (See rules for gutturals, 16.)

2. The second vowel in most strong verbs is ֹ. It is a tone-long ֹ heightened from an original ־. It is volatilized before the vowel afformatives (וּ, ־ִי).

3. The first syllable is closed. Thus we know the šᵉwa under the first radical is a syllable-divider. Watch for dageš-lene following this syllable-divider יִכְתֹּב.

49. Vocabulary

1.	דָּרַשׁ dā-răš *tread, seek*	6.	קָרַב qā-răv *draw near*
2.	כָּשַׁל kā-šăl *stumble*	7.	רָדַף rā-dhăf *pursue*
3.	מָכַר mā-kăr *sell*	8.	שָׁבַת šā-văth *rest, cease*
4.	סָגַר sā-găr *shut, close*	9.	רָגַז rā-găz *tremble*
5.	סָתַר sā-thăr *conceal*	10.	שָׁכַן šā-khăn *dwell*

50. Exercises

Translate, pronounce and transliterate.

תִּמְשְׁלִי, תִּמְשֹׁלְנָה, תִּשְׁמֹר, יִשְׁמְרוּ, נִלְמַד: יִלְמַד אֵת
הַדָּבָר הַטּוֹב: תִּלְמְדוּ אֵת הַתּוֹרָה: נִרְדֹּף אָת־הָאִישׁ:

Translate:

They will stumble. We shall draw near. Thou (m) shalt dwell. He will rest. I will sell the sword. They will pursue the man. She will conceal the child.

LESSON XII.

Imperative, Infinitives and Participles

51. The Imperative, used only for affirmative commands, is identical with the Imperfect except that it drops the pronominal preformatives.

Singular		Plural	
2 m. קְטֹל q^{e}ṭōl *kill thou*		2 m. קִטְלוּ qiṭ^{e}lû	*kill ye*
2 f. קִטְלִי qiṭ^{e}lî *kill thou*		2 f. קְטֹלְנָה q^{e}ṭōlnā(h)	*kill ye*

The Imperative is never used with a negative. Prohibitions are expressed either by לֹא (*not*) with the Imperfect or by אַל with the Jussive.

52. The Infinitives

There are two forms of the Infinitive, the *Absolute* קָטוֹל and the *Construct* קְטֹל. The Construct is much more common; being used with all prepositions and wherever the Infinitive is a verbal noun. It is identical in form with the 2 m. sing. Imperative (except in Hifil stem).

The Absolute Infinitive קָטוֹל does not admit of any prefix or suffix. It has the effect of throwing forward prominently the bare idea of the verb without defining it in any way. It merely paints an action, without regard to agent, time or circumstance. It usually accompanies a finite verb for added emphasis or to denote continuance of the action. שָׁמֹר שָׁמַרְתִּי *keeping, I have kept.* מָלוֹךְ תִּמְלֹךְ *ruling, thou shalt rule (thou shalt verily be king).* N. B. Do not confuse with the Participle.

53. The Participle

The simple form of the verb has two Participles, an active קוֹטֵל qôṭēl *killing* or *one who kills*, and the passive קָטוּל qāṭûl *killed (dead).*

54. Vocabulary

1.	דָּבַק dā-văq	*cleave, cling*	6.	סָמַךְ ṣā-măk	*sustain*
2.	גָּבַר gā-văr	*be strong, prevail*	7.	צָדַק çā-dhăk	*be righteous*
3.	סָפַד ṣā-făd	*mourn*	8.	שָׂכַל sā-kăl	*be wise*
4.	לָכַד lā-kădh	*capture*	9.	שָׂרַף sā-răf	*burn*
5.	גָּנַב gā-năv	*steal*	10.	תָּפַשׂ tā-făs	*seize, catch*

55. Exercises

Translate and parse:

לִשְׁמֹר, שִׁמְרוּ, אֶשְׁמֹר, שְׁמֹר, מוֹשֵׁל, גָּנוֹב: לֹא תִגְנֹב: לֹא תִשְׁפְּטוּ: זָכֹר אֶת־יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת: סְפֹר אֶת־הַכְּכָבִים: זָכוֹר תִּזְכֹּר לִשְׁמֹר אֶת־הַתּוֹרָה: אֲנַחְנוּ נִכְרֹת עֵצִים מִן־הָהָר:

Learn ye, remember thou, rule thou in the city, remember God and keep the law, keep ye the Sabbath day, thou shalt verily be great, the one keeping (the keeper of) the law.

LESSON XIII.

56. The Substantive

Hebrew has two genders, masculine and feminine, and three numbers, singular, plural and dual. The dual is confined to substantives. It is a kind of a plural, and is chiefly used in the names of objects which go in pairs.

	Singular	Plural	Dual
Masc.	סוּס *horse*	סוּסִים *horses*	סוּסַיִם *horses (a pair)*
Fem.	סוּסָה *mare*	סוּסוֹת *mares*	סוּסָתַיִם *mares (a pair)*

57. Notes

1. There is no particular ending for the masc. sing. טוֹב *good.*

2. The masc. plural ending ־ִים is usually added directly to the masc. sing. form. שַׂר *prince.* שָׂרִים *princes.* טוֹבִים *good.*

(Some masculine nouns form the plural by adding וֹת. אָב *father,* אָבוֹת *fathers;* אוֹת *sign,* אוֹתוֹת *signs;* מָקוֹם *place,* מְקוֹמוֹת *places;* קוֹל *voice,* קוֹלוֹת *voices;* שֵׁם *name,* שֵׁמוֹת *names*).

3. The most common feminine singular ending is ־ָה, שָׂרָה *princess.* טוֹבָה *good.*

The original form was ־ַת. The ת was dropped and the vowel heightened. The ה was then added to protect the vowel.

4. The unchangeable וֹת is the ending for the feminine plural. דּוֹר *generation,* דּוֹרוֹת *generations;* טוֹבוֹת *good;* שָׂרוֹת *princesses;* פָּרוֹת *cows.* (Some feminine nouns form the plural by adding ־ִים. עִיר *city,* עִירִים *cities;* יוֹנָה *dove,* יוֹנִים *doves.*)

5. Some substantives have two plurals one in ־ִים and one in ־וֹת. דּוֹר *generation*, נָהָר *river*, שִׁיר *song*, and שָׁנָה *year*.

6. Some substantives are found only in the plural. שָׁמַיִם *heavens*, מַיִם *waters*, פָּנִים *faces*.

7. The dual is used chiefly of objects which occur in pairs and the ending for masculine and feminine is ־ַיִם, יָדַיִם *hands* (*a pair*), אָזְנַיִם (two) *ears*, רַגְלַיִם (two) *feet*.

58. Vocabulary

1.	אוֹר 'ôr	*light*	6.	לֹא lō'	*not* (negative)
2.	דָּם dām	*blood*	7.	מְאֹד m^{e}'ōdh	*exceedingly*
3.	זָהָב zāhāv	*gold*	8.	סֵפֶר sē-phĕr	*book*
4.	חֹשֶׁךְ ḥō-šĕk	*darkness*	9.	רוּחַ rû^{a}ḥ (f)	*spirit*
5.	יָם yām	*sea*	10.	שַׁבָּת šăb-bāth (c)	*Sabbath*

59. Exercises

Translate:

הַסּוּסִים הַטּוֹבִים: הָאוֹר הַגָּדוֹל: הַשָּׂרִים וְהַשָּׂרוֹת הֵמָּה בְּעִיר: אַתֶּם בָּנִים טוֹבִים וְהֵן בָּנוֹת טוֹבוֹת: שָׁמְרָה אֵת הָרֹאשׁ וְאֵת הַלֵּב:

I remember the songs which we learned in the morning. They will judge the princes. They sold the doves. I cut the trees by the sea.

LESSON XIV.

60. The Cases

Strictly speaking there are no cases in Biblical Hebrew. The relation of words is indicated in most instances by prepositions and by the position and construction of the words. It is evident, however, that Hebrew once had three cases with definite case endings for each. Of these the old Accusative ending ה֫— is frequently found at the end of nouns to denote *direction* or *motion* toward, or even the *place where*. הָהָרָה *toward the mountain*. The Accusative is more often without a case ending. It is the case of the direct object and if the word is definite it is often preceded by אֵת. שָׁמַר אֵת הָאִישׁ *he kept the man*. אֵת may also express adverbial definitions of time, space, manner, etc.

The Genitive is clearly indicated by a combination of words which is called the *Construct* relation. It has no analogy in the corresponding Greek or Latin construction, but corresponds most nearly to the relations expressed by "*of*" in English, סוּס הָאִישׁ *the horse of the man*. The two words are pronounced in close connection. They, together, make up one idea. The substantive סוּס is said to be in the *construct state* and the substantive אִישׁ is in the *Absolute state*. This is not a case but only a way of expressing what is expressed in other languages by a Genitive case and its governing substantive.

The governing substantive (the one in the construct state) always stands first and the substantive in the absolute state must follow it immediately. In fact they form a compound word. The accent is lost from the first word and in pronunciation

we slur over the first to come to the accented syllable in the second word. (The only particles allowed to come between these words are the article and the accusative ending).

In English we may say *the man's voice* but in Hebrew this is impossible. We must say קוֹל הָאִישׁ *the voice of the man.* One article suffices for both substantives. A substantive in the construct never takes the article סוּס הָאִישׁ *the horse of the man.*

When a word in the construct state loses its accent its long vowels (unless unchangeable) are volatilized or shortened.

דָּבָר *word*, but דְּבַר אִישׁ *word of man.*

יָד *hand*, but יַד יהוה *hand of Jehovah*; כֹּל *all*, but כָּל־הָאָרֶץ *all (of) the earth*; תּוֹרָה *law*, but תּוֹרַת יהוה *the law of Jehovah*; סוּסִים *horses*, but סוּסֵי הָאִישׁ *the horses of the man.*

61. Vocabulary

1.	אֶבֶן 'évĕn (f)	*stone*	6.	הַר hăr	*mountain*
2.	אֶחָד 'ĕḥādh	*one*	7.	מֶלֶךְ mélĕk	*king*
3.	אֶרֶץ 'érĕṣ (f)	*earth*	8.	עֵד 'édh	*witness*
4.	בֵּין bên	*between*	9.	עַם ăm	*people*
5.	דֶּרֶךְ dérĕk	*way*	10.	רֶגֶל régĕl (f)	*foot*

62. Exercises

Translate:

אִישׁ שָׁלוֹם, בְּנֵי הַנָּבִיא, קוֹל הָאָב, יֶלֶד אֱלֹהִים, בְּנֵי הַשַּׂר בָּעִיר, הָהָרָה, אֱלֹהֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם, קוֹל הָאָדָם:

I (am) Jehovah the God of the covenant. He has kept the law of Jehovah. They pursued the man toward the mountain. We captured the people of that city. The son of the king is a witness.

LESSON XV.

63. Pronominal Suffixes with Substantives

The possessive pronouns *my*, *thy*, *his*, *our*, etc., are not found as separate words in Hebrew but are represented by a very close connection between substantives and pronouns. Fragments of the personal pronouns are attached as suffixes to the substantives. It is really another example of the Construct State. The substantive is in the Construct before a fragment of the pronoun.

Instead of *my horse* we are forced to use the expression *horse of me*. *His father* אֲבִיהוּ *father of him*. *Your word* דְּבָרְכֶם *word of you*.

Masculine Substantives.

	Singular	Plural
	סוּס *horse*	סוּסִים *horses*
1 c. sg.	סוּסִי *my horse*	סוּסַי *my horses*
2 m. sg.	סוּסְךָ *thy horse*	סוּסֶיךָ *thy horses*
2 f. sg.	סוּסֵךְ *thy horse*	סוּסַיִךְ *thy horses*
3 m. sg.	סוּסוֹ *his horse*	סוּסָיו *his horses*
3 f. sg.	סוּסָהּ *her horse*	סוּסֶיהָ *her horses*
1 c. pl.	סוּסֵנוּ *our horse*	סוּסֵינוּ *our horses*
2 m. pl.	סוּסְכֶם *your horse*	סוּסֵיכֶם *your horses*
2 f. pl.	סוּסְכֶן *your horse*	סוּסֵיכֶן *your horses*
3 m. pl.	סוּסָם *their horse*	סוּסֵיהֶם *their horses*
3 f. pl.	סוּסָן *their horse*	סוּסֵיהֶן *their horses*

Note. The paradigm above gives all the endings attached to substantives. When these are thoroughly mastered the student

will be able to translate practically any noun form in Hebrew. Many words will present variations in vowels but (in the main) these endings remain the same after all substantives. The vowel changes may be explained on other grounds. See rules for vowel changes (7, 8, 9). E. g. דָּבָר *word*, דְּבָרִי *my word*, דְּבָרַי *my words*. We know that the יִ— when attached to a substantive means *my* and יַ— is also for *my* but with a plural substantive.

Thus it will be seen that instead of many declensions, as in other languages, we really have none in Hebrew. We merely have the substantive in the construct plus these pronominal suffixes. Therefore let nothing hinder a complete mastery of these endings.

64. Feminine Substantives

The same endings are used as in the masculine. When the feminine substantive does not have the ending הָ— the suffixes are attached directly just as in the masculine.

When the ending is הָ— the suffixes are added to the original form of the substantive תַ—.

	Singular	Plural
	סוּסָה *mare*	סוּסוֹת *mares*
1 c. sg.	סוּסָתִי *my mare*	סוּסוֹתַי *my mares*
2 m. sg.	סוּסָתְךָ *thy mare*	סוּסוֹתֶיךָ *thy mares*
2 f. sg.	סוּסָתֵךְ *thy mare*	סוּסוֹתַיִךְ *thy mares*
3 m. sg.	סוּסָתוֹ *his mare*	סוּסוֹתָיו *his mares*
3 f. sg.	סוּסָתָהּ *her mare*	סוּסוֹתֶיהָ *her mares*
1 c. pl.	סוּסָתֵנוּ *our mare*	סוּסוֹתֵינוּ *our mares*
2 m. pl.	סוּסַתְכֶם *your mare*	סוּסוֹתֵיכֶם *your mares*

2 f. pl.	סוּסַתְכֶן *your mare*	סוּסוֹתֵיכֶן *your mares*
3 m. pl.	סוּסָתָם *their mare*	סוּסוֹתֵיהֶם *their mares*
3 f. pl.	סוּסָתָן *their mare*	סוּסוֹתֵיהֶן *their mares*

NOTES

1. In the singular the old feminine form is used and the endings are joined directly to it. There is no vowel change before the heavily accented syllables כֶם and כֶן, but before all the light suffixes the ַ is heightened to ָ. סוּסָתִי instead of סוּסַתִי but סוּסַתְכֶם and not סוּסֶתְכֶם.

2. In the plural there is a double plural ending. The feminine plural וֹת is retained and the regular suffixes are added, סוּסוֹתַי.

65. EXERCISES

1. Write the pronominal suffixes to the following:

יוֹם *day*, יוֹנָה *dove*, עִירִים *cities*, דּוֹרוֹת *generations*.

NOTE. עִיר is feminine but has ִים in plural. דּוֹר may have either ִים or וֹת in plural.

2. Translate:

קוֹלוֹ, אוֹתִי, אוֹתָנוּ, אָבִי, קוֹלֵךְ, קוֹלְכֶם, קוֹלָהּ, גִּבּוֹרַי, גִּבּוֹרֶיהָ, גִּבּוֹרֵנוּ, שִׂירוֹתֵיהֶם, שִׂירוֹתֵיכֶם:

His day, her day, our day, my year, their years, their (m) heroes, your (f) heroes, our prince, their (m) princes.

LESSON XVI.

Pronominal Suffixes with Substantives (Cont'd)

The substantives used in the preceding lesson have unchangeable vowels and the only thing that we studied was the terminations. It is now taken for granted that the student knows these terminations. They will be used at the end of all substantives.

66. Most words, however, are subject to internal vowel changes when additions are made to them, cf. *man*, *men*. It is necessary for the student to get the principles involved in these changes. They depend on two things, the position of the tone (or accent) and the character of the syllable as opened or closed. Read carefully the rules on the vowels of a syllable in 13.

Note especially that the vowel of an open syllable must be long unless accented. The vowel of the ante-penultimate syllable is usually volatilized, דְּבָרִים, מְלָכִים.

67. Masculine Substantives

	Singular		Plural	
	דָּבָר	*word*	דְּבָרִים	*words*
1. c. sg.	דְּבָרִי	*my word*	דְּבָרַי	*my words*
2. m. sg.	דְּבָרְךָ	*thy word*	דְּבָרֶיךָ	*thy words*
2 f. sg.	דְּבָרֵךְ	*thy word*	דְּבָרַיִךְ	*thy words*
3. m. sg.	דְּבָרוֹ	*his word*	דְּבָרָיו	*his words*
3. f. sg.	דְּבָרָהּ	*her word*	דְּבָרֶיהָ	*her words*
1. c. pl.	דְּבָרֵנוּ	*our word*	דְּבָרֵינוּ	*our words*
2. m. pl.	דְּבַרְכֶם	*your word*	דְּבְרֵיכֶם	*your words*

2. f. pl.	דְּבַרְכֶּן	*your word*	דִּבְרֵיכֶן	*your words*
3. m. pl.	דְּבָרָם	*their word*	דִּבְרֵיהֶם	*their words*
3. f. pl.	דְּבָרָן	*their word*	דִּבְרֵיהֶן	*their words*

68. Vocabulary

1.	חַטָּאת	ḥăṭ-ṭāth	*sin*		
2.	כֹּהֵן	kô-hēn	*priest*		
3.	כּוֹכָב	kô-kāv	*star*		
4.	מִשְׁפָּט	mĭš-pāt	*judgment*		
5.	עֵת	ʻēth (f)	*time*		
6.	פֶּה	pé(h)	*mouth*		
7.	קָטוֹן	qā-ṭôn	*small*		
8.	רַב	răv	*many*		
9.	רַע	ră'	*bad, evil*		
10.	שָׂדֶה	sā-dhé (h)	*field*		

69. Exercises

Write the pronominal suffixes to the following words:

יָשָׁר *upright*, מָשָׁל *proverb*, נְהָרִים *rivers*

Translate:

דְּבָרִי, דִּבְרֵיכֶם, קוֹלָם, יוֹמָן, קוֹלֵךְ, אָחִיךְ, קוֹלָהּ, פִּיךְ, תּוֹרָתְךָ, תּוֹרָתוֹ, בְּרִיתָם, אֱלֹהֶיךָ, אֱלֹהֵינוּ, אֱלֹהַי, אֲדֹנָי:

His blood, my hand, your (m) hands, thy song, their words, the stars in the heavens. Thy law is perfect. Her hero ruled in the mountain.

LESSON XVII.

70. Some Principles of Syntax

1. The verb usually stands first in the sentence. (The interrogative pronoun usually precedes the verb.) If the negative is used it precedes the verb.

מָכַר הָאִישׁ סוּס *the man sold a horse.*

לֹא שָׁמַר אֶת־הַתּוֹרָה *he did not keep the law.*

2. Any word may be given first place in the sentence when particular emphasis is wanted on that word.

לִי הַכֹּהֵן נָתַן סֵפֶר *the priest has given me a book.*

3. The subject, unless emphatic, usually follows the verb.

אָמַר יהוה *Jehovah said.*

4. The adjective when attributive follows its substantive and agrees with it in gender, number and definiteness.

הַסּוּס הַטּוֹב *the good horse.*

הַסּוּסִים הַטּוֹבִים *the good horses.*

הַסּוּסוֹת הַטּוֹבוֹת *the good mares.*

5. The demonstrative is either a pronoun or an adjective. When an adjective it follows the substantive, and both take the article. הַקּוֹל הַזֶּה *this voice.*

If another adjective is used the demonstrative adjective comes after it, and each word is made definite by the article.

הַקּוֹל הַטּוֹב הַזֶּה *this good voice.*

6. The direct object of the verb is the next in order and if definite has the particle אֵת immediately before it. (It is not to be translated) קָטַל הָאִישׁ אֵת הַסּוּס *the man killed the horse.*

7. The word order to be observed is as follows:

Verb, subject (and its modifiers), direct object (and its modifiers), indirect object. When any other order is followed it is usually that special emphasis may be given.

כָּתַב הַמֶּלֶךְ הַגָּדוֹל הַזֶּה אֵת הַדָּבָר הַטּוֹב לַשָּׂר׃

This great king wrote the good word to the prince.

71. Vocabulary

1.	גּוֹי gô	*nation*	6.	חֶסֶד ḥésĕdh	*kindness*
2.	דּוֹר dôr	*generation*	7.	יַיִן yăyĭn	*wine*
3.	חוֹמָה ḥômā(h) (f)	*wall*	8.	לֶחֶם lé ḥĕm (c)	*bread*
4.	חוּץ ḥûç	*abroad*	9.	נַעַר nă ăr	*boy, servant*
5.	חָמֵשׁ ḥā méš	*five*	10.	צאן ç'ōn (c)	*flock*

72. Exercises

Translate:

הַשָּׁנִים הָאֵלֶּה: הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת: נָתַן אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הַדָּבָר בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא: שָׁמַר הָאָדָם אֶת־הַשַּׁבָּת: לְמַד הַיֶּלֶד הַקָּטָן מִן־הַסֵּפֶר: לֹא מְשַׁלְתֶּם אֶת־הַיַּלְדָה:

Thou shalt cleave unto the Lord thy God. This man shall not rule over us. The princess shall dwell in the city. They shall dwell in the land. Ye have not kept my law.

LESSON XVIII.

The Stems or Voices of the Verb

Besides the form we learned in Lesson x there are other formations of the verb stem called *voices*, *stems*, *formations*, or *conjugations*. By these verbal forms are expressed ideas of intensity, causality, volition, activity, passivity, reflexion, and reciprocity. These different formations have generally received the name "conjugations"; but this is misleading, for it suggests types of inflection. These derived stems or voices are formed from the simple (*Qal*) stem by means of prefixes, certain vowel changes, and the repetition of the second or third radical letter.

73. The stem idea or meaning of the verb is presented in three conditions or degrees: the simple (Qal), *to love;* the Intensive, *to love passionately;* the causative (or extensive) extending the action over a second agent *to make to love, to cause to love.* Each of these has an active and passive form. The intensive has a reflexive form.

Simple	Intensive	Causative
Active (Qal)	Active (Piel)	Active (Hifil)
Passive (Nifal)	Passive (Pual)	Passive (Hofal)
(Reflexive (Nifal))	Reflexive (Hithpael)	

1. The *Simple Active* (Qal) קָטַל *he killed*
2. The *Simple Passive* (Nifal) נִקְטַל *he was killed*
3. The *Intensive Active* (Piel) קִטֵּל *he slaughtered*
4. The *Intensive Passive* (Pual) קֻטַּל *he was slaughtered*
5. The *Intensive Reflexive* (Hithpael) הִתְקַטֵּל *he killed himself*
6. The *Causative Active* (Hifil) הִקְטִיל *he caused to kill*
7. The *Causative Passive* (Hofal) הָקְטַל *he was caused to kill*

74. Characteristics of these Stems

1. Qal—the simple verb stem as found in the lexicon.

2. Nifal (or nĭqtăl)—a prefixed נ (shortened from הִן) to the regular simple stem. נִקְטַל

3. Piel (or qĭṭṭēl)—second radical doubled. ִ under first radical. קִטֵּל

4. Pual (or qŭṭṭăl) second radical doubled. ֻ under first radical. קֻטַּל

5. Hithpael (or hĭthqăṭṭēl)—second radical doubled. הִת prefixed to Piel form. הִתְקַטֵּל

6. Hifil (or hĭqṭîl)—a prefixed ה. הִקְטִיל

7. Hofal (or hŏqṭăl) a prefixed ה. הָקְטַל

NOTES:

1. The names for these stems have come from the old Jewish paradigm word פָּעַל *to do*, and while we use קָטַל as a paradigm word now it is probably best to continue the old names for these stems.

2. The names of these stems indicate the vowels to be used in the Perfects. קִטֵּל qĭṭ-ṭēl—(Piel). נִקְטַל nĭq-ṭăl—(Nifal). קָטַל qŭṭṭăl—(Pual). הִקְטִיל hĭqtîl—(Hifil).

3. The intensive means that which is increased from *within*, and to express intensity the middle radical of the verb is doubled, קִטֵּל qĭṭṭēl, קָטַל and הִתְקַטֵּל.

4. The Causative stem (or extensive) is increased from *without* הִקְטִיל hĭq-ṭîl, הָקְטַל.

5. The complete paradigm of the seven stems is given, although only six of the verbs out of fourteen hundred make use of all these stems.

6. Learn the names and characteristics of each of these stems before going further. It is absolutely essential.

75. VOCABULARY

1. טָמֵא	*unclean*	4. לָשׁוֹן	(f.) *tongue*
2. יֵשׁ	*there is*	5. מֵאָה	(f.) *hundred*
3. כֶּרֶם	*vineyard*	6. עַל	*upon*

7. עִם *with*
8. עָנָן *cloud*
9. עָפָר *dust*
10. פְּרִי *fruit*

76. Exercises

1. Write the 3 mas. sing. perfect of each of the seven stems treated above, using the following verbs. קָטַל *kill*, מָלַךְ *be king*, מָשַׁל *rule*, שָׁמַר *keep*, גָּנַב *steal*, קָדַשׁ *be holy*.

2. Translate and parse:

גָּדַל, הִגְדִּיל, נִגַּב, הִזְכִּיר, הִדְבִּיק, כִּשֵּׁל, נִכְתַּב, הִתְמַכֵּר, הִמְשִׁיל, פִּקַּד, הִתְפַּקֵּד, קִדַּשׁ, שִׁבֵּר, גִּנַּב, נִשְׁכִּין, הָפְקַד, הִשְׁכַּב, נִקְדַּשׁ, נִקְבַּר:

LESSON XIX.

The Remaining Perfects

77. The Nifal (Niqtal) or simple Passive Stem נִקְטַל from נָקַטַל.

The characteristic of this stem is the prefixed נ. With this exception the inflection is the same as in the active (Qal) stem.

3. m. s.	נִקְטַל	*he was killed or he killed himself*
3. f. s.	נִקְטְלָה	*she was killed*
2. m. s.	נִקְטַלְתָּ	*thou wast killed*
2. f. s.	נִקְטַלְתְּ	*thou wast killed*
1. c. s.	נִקְטַלְתִּי	*I was killed*
3. c. p.	נִקְטְלוּ	*they were killed*

2. m. p. נִקְטַלְתֶּם *you were killed*

2. f. p. נִקְטַלְתֶּן *you were killed*

1. c. p. נִקְטַלְנוּ *we were killed*

78. The Intensive stems—Active (Piel), Passive (Pual), Reflexive (Hithpael).

The characteristic of these stems, is the doubling of the middle radical. The Hithpael has a prefixed הִת before the root form of the Piel.

PIEL

Singular

3. m. קִטַּל *he has massacred*

3. f. קִטְּלָה *she has massacred*

2. m. קִטַּלְתָּ *thou hast massacred*

2. f. קִטַּלְתְּ *thou hast massacred*

1. c. קִטַּלְתִּי *I have massacred*

Plural

3. c. קִטְּלוּ *they have massacred*

2. m. קִטַּלְתֶּם *you have massacred*

2. f. קִטַּלְתֶּן *you have massacred*

1. c. קִטַּלְנוּ *we have massacred*

PUAL

Singular

3. m. קֻטַל *he has been massacred*
3. f. קֻטְלָה *she has been massacred*
2. m. קֻטַלְתָּ *thou hast been massacred*
2. f. קֻטַלְתְּ *thou hast been massacred*
1. c. קֻטַלְתִּי *I have been massacred*

Plural

3. c. קֻטְלוּ *they have been massacred*
2. m. קֻטַלְתֶּם *you have been massacred*
2. f. קֻטַלְתֶּן *you have been massacred*
1. c. קֻטַלְנוּ *we have been massacred*

HITHPAEL

Singular

3. m. הִתְקַטֵּל *he has killed himself*
3. f. הִתְקַטְּלָה *she has killed herself*
2. m. הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ *thou hast killed thyself*
2. f. הִתְקַטַּלְתְּ *thou hast killed thyself*
1. c. הִתְקַטַּלְתִּי *I have killed myself*

Plural

3. c. הִתְקַטְּלוּ *they have killed themselves*
2. m. הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּם *you have killed yourselves*

2. f. הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּן *you have killed yourselves*

1. c. הִתְקַטַּלְנוּ *we have killed ourselves*

NOTE:

1. These forms are inflected exactly like the Qal.

2. The Piel is the intensive of the Qal and is active. שָׁבַר *to break*, שִׁבֵּר *to break to pieces*, שָׁאַל *to ask*, שִׁאֵל *to beseech* or *beg*.

3. The Pual is the passive of the intensive stem in all its various senses. אֻכַל *it was consumed*.

4. The Hithpael is reflexive. Note the prefixed הִת to the root form of the Piel. הִתְקַדֵּשׁ *he sanctified himself*. הִתְגַּדֵּל *he acted proudly*.

79. The Causative Stems—Active (Hifil) and Passive (Hofal). Note the prefixed ה.

HIFIL

Singular

3. m. הִקְטִיל *he has caused to kill*

3. f. הִקְטִילָה *she has caused to kill*

2. m. הִקְטַלְתָּ *thou hast caused to kill*

2. f. הִקְטַלְתְּ *thou hast caused to kill*

1. הִקְטַלְתִּי *I have caused to kill*

Plural

3. c. הִקְטִילוּ *they have caused to kill*

2. m. הִקְטַלְתֶּם *you have caused to kill*

2. f. הִקְטַלְתֶּן *you have caused to kill*

1. c. הִקְטַלְנוּ *we have caused to kill*

HOFAL

Singular

3. m.	הָקְטַל	*he was caused to kill*
3. f.	הָקְטְלָה	*she was caused to kill*
2. m.	הָקְטַלְתָּ	*thou wast caused to kill*
2. f.	הָקְטַלְתְּ	*thou wast caused to kill*
1. c.	הָקְטַלְתִּי	*I was caused to kill*

Plural

3. c.	הָקְטְלוּ	*they were caused to kill*
2. m.	הָקְטַלְתֶּם	*you were caused to kill*
2. f.	הָקְטַלְתֶּן	*you were caused to kill*
1. c.	הָקְטַלְנוּ	*we were caused to kill*

NOTES:

1. The Hifil (Causative active) has a prefixed ה with ־ attenuated from an original ־ under it. The final vowel is anomalously lengthened from ־. This in turn comes from an original ־. Before vowel additions this ־ is retained and accented הִקְטִילוּ. Before consonant additions the original ־ is restored. הִקְטַלְתָּ.

2. The Hofal (Causative passive) has the prefixed ה with the vowel *Qameç Hatuph*. (Sometimes the original *Qibbuç* takes its place). It is the regular passive of the Hifil הָשְׁלַכְתִּי *I was cast.*

80. Vocabulary

1. אֵשׁ *fire* (f.)	4. גֵּר *sojourner*	7. כֹּחַ *strength*
2. גַּם *also*	5. חַג *feast*	8. כֹּל (כָּל־), *all, every*
3. גַּן *garden*	6. חֹק *statute*	9. לַיְלָה *night*

81. Exercises

Translate:

נִפְקַדְתֶּם, דִּבַּרְתָּ, שִׁבְרוּ, בִּקְשָׁה, הִמְלַכְתִּי, הִשְׁמִיד, הָשְׁלַךְ, דִּבַּרְתֶּם, הִתְגַּלָּתָ, נִסְתְּרָה, הִתְקַדְּשׁוּ, נִשְׁמַרְתֶּם, בִּקְשָׁה:

They escaped (Ni.) from his hand. He was buried in the city. We spoke (Pi.) the word to the people. They hid themselves among the trees in the garden. They made the man king.

LESSON XX.

The Remaining Imperfects

82. The Nifal or Simple Passive Stem

The prefix in the Imperfect is יִן (yĭn) the *n* is always assimilated when followed by a syllable-divider, thus we have יִקָּטֵל for יִנָּקְטֵל.

(The original form was probably יִהְנַקְטֵל. The ה was elided after the preformative and the נ is assimilated as noted above יִקָּטֵל = יִהָּקְטֵל = יִהְנַקְטֵל.

NIFAL

	Singular		Plural	
3. m.	יִקָּטֵל	*he shall be killed*	יִקָּטְלוּ	*they shall be killed*
3. f.	תִּקָּטֵל	*she shall be killed*	תִּקָּטַלְנָה	*they shall be killed*
2. m.	תִּקָּטֵל	*thou shalt be killed*	תִּקָּטְלוּ	*you shall be killed*
2. f.	תִּקָּטְלִי	*thou shalt be killed*	תִּקָּטַלְנָה	*you shall be killed*
1.	אֶקָּטֵל	*I shall be killed*	נִקָּטֵל	*we shall be killed*

NOTES:

1. The inflection is perfectly regular after the order of the Qal.

2. Note the ־ instead of ־ before נָה.

3. According to the form the Nifal is clearly reflexive and not passive, but in common use it is the passive of the Qal.

NOTE. The corresponding Arabic formation has a passive of its own.

יִשְׁבֹּר	*he will break*	יִשָּׁבֵר	*he will be broken*
יִשְׁמֹר	*he will keep*	יִשָּׁמֵר	*he will keep himself*

83. The Intensive Stem—Active (Piel), Passive (Pual), Reflexive (Hithpael).

Remember that the intensive stems double the middle radical.

PIEL

	Singular	
3. m.	יְקַטֵּל	*he will massacre*
3. f.	תְּקַטֵּל	*she will massacre*
2. m.	תְּקַטֵּל	*thou wilt massacre*

2. f.	תְּקַטְּלִי	*thou wilt massacre*
1. c.	אֲקַטֵּל	*I shall massacre*

Plural

3. m.	יְקַטְּלוּ	*they will massacre*
3. f.	תְּקַטֵּלְנָה	*they will massacre*
2. m.	תְּקַטְּלוּ	*you will massacre*
2. f.	תְּקַטֵּלְנָה	*you will massacre*
1. c.	נְקַטֵּל	*we will massacre*

PUAL

Singular

3. m.	יְקֻטַּל	*he will be massacred*
3. f.	תְּקֻטַּל	*she shall be massacred*
2. m.	תְּקֻטַּל	*thou shalt be massacred*
2. f.	תְּקֻטְּלִי	*thou shalt be massacred*
1. c.	אֲקֻטַּל	*I shall be massacred*

Plural

3. m.	יְקֻטְּלוּ	*they shall be massacred*
3. f.	תְּקֻטַּלְנָה	*they shall be massacred*
2. m.	תְּקֻטְּלוּ	*you shall be massacred*
2. f.	תְּקֻטַּלְנָה	*you shall be massacred*
1. c.	נְקֻטַּל	*we shall be massacred*

HITHPAEL

Singular

3. m.	יִתְקַטֵּל	*he will kill himself*
3. f.	תִּתְקַטֵּל	*she will kill herself*
2. m.	תִּתְקַטֵּל	*thou wilt kill thyself*
2. f.	תִּתְקַטְּלִי	*thou wilt kill thyself*
1. c.	אֶתְקַטֵּל	*I will kill myself*

Plural

3. m.	יִתְקַטְּלוּ	*they will kill themselves*
3. f.	תִּתְקַטֵּלְנָה	*they will kill themselves*
2. m.	יִתְקַטְּלוּ	*you will kill yourselves*
2. f.	תִּתְקַטֵּלְנָה	*you will kill yourselves*
1. c.	נִתְקַטֵּל	*we will kill ourselves*

NOTES:

1. In the Piel the original penultimate vowel ֵ is retained and the stem is קַטֵּל.

The preformative has ִ under it. (The guttural א in 1 c. sg. calls for ַ).

The inflection is regular. Before נָה we usually find ֵ תִּתְקַטֵּלְנָה.

The meaning is properly *intensive*. יִשְׁבֹּר (Qal) *he will break.* יְשַׁבֵּר *he will break in pieces.* It may have a Causative force יִלְמַד *he will learn* יְלַמֵּד *he will teach.*

2. The Pual is inflected regularly. It has the dull vowel, *qibbuç*, under the first radical. The preformative vowel is ֻ.

Before נָה we usually find ־ֵ. It is the regular passive of the Piel. יְבֻקַּשׁ *he will be sought.*

3. The Hithpael has the prefix יִת and is inflected regularly. Before the נָה we find the vowel ־ֵ. When the prefix precedes the sibilants ס, שׂ, שׁ the ת changes places with the sibilant, יִשְׁתַּמַּר for יִתְשַׁמַּר *he will be on his guard.* The ת may be assimilated before ד, ת, ט and changed to ט and transposed before צ. יִטַּהַר for יִתְטַהַר *he will purify himself.* הִצְטַדַּק for הִתְצַדַּק.

84. The Causative Stems: Active (Hifil) and Passive (Hofal).

HIFIL

Singular

3. m.	יַקְטִיל	*he will cause to kill*
3. f.	תַּקְטִיל	*she will cause to kill*
2. m.	תַּקְטִיל	*thou wilt cause to kill*
2. f.	תַּקְטִילִי	*thou wilt cause to kill*
1. c.	אַקְטִיל	*I will cause to kill*

Plural

3. m.	יַקְטִילוּ	*they will cause to kill*
3. f.	תַּקְטֵלְנָה	*they will cause to kill*
2. m.	תַּקְטִילוּ	*you will cause to kill*
2. f.	תַּקְטֵלְנָה	*you will cause to kill*
1. c.	נַקְטִיל	*we will cause to kill*

HOFAL

Singular

3. m.	יָקְטַל	*he will be caused to kill*
3. f.	תָּקְטַל	*she will be caused to kill*
2. m.	תָּקְטַל	*thou wilt be caused to kill*
2. f.	תָּקְטְלִי	*thou wilt be caused to kill*
1. c.	אָקְטַל	*I will be caused to kill*

Plural

3. m.	יָקְטְלוּ	*they will be caused to kill*
3. f.	תָּקְטַלְנָה	*they will be caused to kill*
2. m.	תָּקְטְלוּ	*you will be caused to kill*
2. f.	תָּקְטַלְנָה	*you will be caused to kill*
1. c.	נָקְטַל	*we will be caused to kill*

NOTES:

1. Hifil—(a) The original penultimate ־ is retained under the preformative יַקְטִיל for יְהַקְטִיל.

(b) The יִ— is retained and accented before vowel additions.

(c) The vowel ־ instead of יִ— occurs before נָה.

(d) The causative idea is the prevailing one in the Hifil יַמְשִׁיל *he will cause to rule.*

2. Hofal—יָקְטַל for יְהָקְטַל is regular in its inflection. It is the passive of the Causative יָשְׁלַךְ *he will be cast out.*

85. Exercises

Translate:

אָסְתֵּר, יִשָּׁבֵר, תִּשָּׁבַרְנָה, יִקָּדֵשׁוּ, תְּדַבֵּר, יְכֻפַּר, תִּקָּדֵשׁוּ, תִּסָּגְרוּ, תִּתְקַדָּשׁוּ, אָסְתַּתֵּר, יְזֻכְּרוּ, תַּזְכֵּרְנָה, תַּשְׁלִיכוּ, יָפֻקְדוּ:

Translate:

The hand of the man will be cut off. They will be buried in the earth. We will teach our daughters. The man will cause the child to stumble. The prince will be made king.

LESSON XXI.

The Imperatives, Infinitives and Participles

86. Imperatives

Imperatives	Hithpael	Hifil	Piel	Nifil
2 m. s.	הִתְקַטֵּל	הַקְטֵל	קַטֵּל	הִקָּטֵל
2 f. s.	הִתְקַטְּלִי	הַקְטִילִי	קַטְּלִי	הִקָּטְלִי
2 m. p.	הִתְקַטְּלוּ	הַקְטִילוּ	קַטְּלוּ	הִקָּטְלוּ
2 f. p.	הִתְקַטֵּלְנָה	הַקְטֵלְנָה	קַטֵּלְנָה	הִקָּטַלְנָה

Notes:

1. The stem of the Imv. is the same as the Imperfect.

2. The Passive stems, Pual and Hofal, have no Imperatives.

87. The Infinitives

	Absolute	Construct
Nifal	הִקָּטֹל, נִקְטֹל	הִקָּטֵל
Piel	קַטֹּל	קַטֵּל
Pual	קֻטַּל	(קֻטַּל)
Hithpael	(הִתְקַטֹּל)	הִתְקַטֵּל
Hifil	הַקְטֵל	הַקְטִיל
Hofal	הָקְטֵל	הָקְטַל

Notes:

1. There are two Infinitives for each stem. No example of the Hithpael Inf. Absolute or the Pual Inf. Construct is found.

2. The Nifal Inf. Absolute has two forms. Either form may be used.

3. Prepositions may precede and suffixes may be added to the Inf. Const. but never to the Absolute.

88. The Participles

Qal	קֹטֵל (Active)	קָטוּל (Passive)
Nifal	נִקְטָל	
Piel	מְקַטֵּל	
Pual	מְקֻטָּל	
Hithpael	מִתְקַטֵּל	
Hifil	מַקְטִיל	
Hofal	מָקְטָל	

NOTES:

1. Each of these stems has one participle except the Qal which has both an active and a passive form.

2. Observe that, with the exception of the Qal and Nifal, the participle is formed by prefixing מ to the stem in the place of the preformative of the Imperfect.

Thus:

מִתְקַטֵּל–יִתְקַטֵּל ;מְקַטִּיל–יְקַטִּיל ;מְקַטֵּל–יְקַטֵּל

3. The participle being a nominal form must have a long vowel in the ultima (נִמְשָׁל)

89. VOCABULARY

1.	חֵן *favor, grace*	5.	נָהָר *river*	9.	צוּר *rock*
2.	מָגֵן *shield*	6.	עֶבֶד *servant*	10.	רֵעַ *friend*
3.	מַלְכָּה *queen* (f.)	7.	עַתָּה *now*	11.	רֹעֶה *shepherd*
4.	מָשָׁל *proverb*	8.	אַתָּה *thou* (m)		

90. EXERCISES

Translate and explain forms:

כָּתוּב, שָׁבוּר, נִשְׁבָּר, נִפְרָד, מְדַבֵּר, מְבַקֵּשׁ, מְקֻדָּשׁ, מַזְכִּיר, מַקְרִיב, מָפְקָד, מִתְקַדֵּשׁ, מִסְתַּתֵּר, הִנָּתֵן, הַשְׁכֵּם, הִתְקַדְּשׁוּ, בַּקְּשִׁי, הִכָּרֵת, דַּבֵּר, הִמָּלֵט:

In the day of fighting (Inf. Const.). Sanctify (Pi.) the Sabbath. Seek (Pi) the light. Make the man king. He remembered to speak the word. Wash yourselves and minister to the people.

LESSON XXII.

91. A Synopsis of the Strong Verb

	Simple		Intensive			Causative	
	Qal	Nifal	Piel	Pual	Hithpael	Hifil	Hofal
Perf.	קָטַל	נִקְטַל	קִטֵּל	קֻטַּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	הִקְטִיל	הָקְטַל
Impf.	יִקְטֹל	יִקָּטֵל	יְקַטֵּל	יְקֻטַּל	יִתְקַטֵּל	יַקְטִיל	יָקְטַל
Imv.	קְטֹל	הִקָּטֵל	קַטֵּל	——	הִתְקַטֵּל	הַקְטֵל	——
Inf. A.	קָטוֹל	הִקָּטֹל	קַטֵּל	קָטֵל	——	הַקְטֵל	הָקְטַל
Inf. C.	קְטֹל	הִקָּטֵל	קַטֵּל	——	הִתְקַטֵּל	הַקְטִיל	הָקְטַל
Ptc. A.	קֹטֵל	——	מְקַטֵּל	——	מִתְקַטֵּל	מַקְטִיל	——
Ptc. P.	קָטוּל	נִקְטָל	——	מְקֻטָּל	——	——	מָקְטָל

92. Notes

1. Learn to pronounce the names of the stems perfectly. The Perfects may be written by observing the vowels of the names of the stems. *Nifal* נִקְטַל (a short *i* and a short *a*). *Piel* קִטֵּל (a short *i* and a long *e*).

2. In writing the Imperfects the student will do well to observe the suggestions contained in the following table. (From Dr. W. R. Harper's book).

Name of stem	Qal	Nif.	Piel	Pual	Hithpael	Hif.	Hof.
Preformative with vowel	יִ	יִ	יְ	יְ	יִתְ	יַ	יָ
First radical with vowel	קִ	קָ	קְ	קָ	קְ	קִ	קָ
Second radical with vowel	טֹ	טַ	טֵ	טַ	טֵ	טִי	טַ

3. The Intensive Stems have the second radical doubled everywhere. The Active and Passive are distinguished by the vowels and the reflexive by the prefix, יִתְ.

4. The Nifal has נ in every form. It is always assimilated, except in Perf. and Ptc.

5. In the Hifil ־ is found under the preformative, except in the Perf.

6. The Hofal has the short *o* (־) under the preformatives in all forms.

7. The Infinitive Absolute has *o* in the last syllable, except in Hif. and Hof. where it has *e*.

8. The passive forms have no Imperatives.

9. The preformative letter for all Participles is מ except in Qal and Nif.

Let nothing hinder an absolute mastery of the strong verb. If the student knows this he will have little trouble with the irregular verbs.

93. Vocabulary

1. בָּגַד *deal treacherously*
2. בָּשַׁל *boil*
3. גָּזַל *tear away*
4. גָּמַל *deal well or ill with*
5. זָקֵן *be old*
6. כפר *cover* (Pi.)
7. מטר *rain* (Hi)
8. מלט *escape* (Ni.)
9. שׁרת *minister* (Pi.)

94. Exercises

Translate and explain the forms:

לִמְלֹךְ, סְפֹר, זָכְרָה, פָּקַדְתִּי, יִלְמְדוּ, תִּשְׁמְרוּ, יְמַלֵּט, נִשְׁבְּרוּ, תִּמָּלַטְנָה, שִׁבְּרוּ, בַּקְּשׁוּ, קִדַּשְׁתִּי, מְקֻדָּשׁ, יִתְלַמְּדוּ, מַקְרִיב, מְסִתַּגֵּר, תַּזְכֵּרְנָה, הַזְכִּיר, הָפְקַדְתִּי, מַבְדִּיל:

Translate:

She will not escape from his hand. I will hide myself. Cause to-come-near to me thy horse. I will separate the sons from their city. God will surely hide his face from this people.

LESSON XXIII.

Waw Consecutive (Conversive)

95. One of the marked peculiarities of the Hebrew language is now to be considered. Nothing like it is found in any of the other languages the student has studied.

The conjunction ו (*and*) is frequently joined on to a verb (Perf. or Impf.) to indicate that what is now added is the result of sequence of the preceding; as *He spoke and it was done.*

In continued narrations after a simple Perfect the verbs that follow are in the Imperfect, and connected with the preceding Perfect by means of the Waw Consecutive. *God was* (Perf.) *with me and kept* (Impf. plus וְ) *me and led* (Impf. plus וְ) *me, and gave* (Impf. plus וְ) *me bread.* After a simple Imperfect the verbs that follow are in the Perfect and connected with the preceding Imperfect by Waw Consecutive. *God will be* (Impf.) *with me and keep* (Perf. plus וְ) *me and lead* (Perf. plus וְ) *me.*

מָשַׁל *he ruled*	יִמְשֹׁל *he will rule*
וּמָשַׁל *and he will rule*	וַיִּמְשֹׁל *and he ruled*

It seems from the above that the waw has the power of converting the Perfect into an Imperfect and vice versa. In fact the older grammars named this "*Waw Conversive*" but a better understanding of the Hebrew tenses has led to the abandonment of this term by most modern grammarians. The verbs, connected by Waw, form in the mind of the author one chain or series linked together, in which the verbs with Waw Consecutive are judged from the point of view of the first verb and *from that point of view* are considered as expressing a completed or incomplete action.

NOTE. The Waw must be attached directly to the verb. If any word comes in between the Waw and the verb, the series is broken and the verb goes back to the tense of the first verb in the series.

Compare: זָכַר וַיִּשְׁמֹר אֶת־מִצְוֹת יהוה with שָׁכַח וְלֹא שָׁמַר אֶת־מִצְוֹת יהוה. In the latter לֹא comes in between *Waw* and

the second verb; therefore the conjunction has no consecutive force, and the second verb is in the Perfect like the first.

96. The Form of the Conjuction

(a) With the Perfect, it is the same as weak *Waw* or *Waw Conjunctive* with its various pointings. וְקָרָא, וּמָשַׁל, וְחַי.

(b) With the Imperfect, it is וַ followed by dageš-forte, and pointed just as the article. וַיִּקְטֹל, וַאֶקְטֹל, וַיִּקְרָא.

97. The Verbal Form Used

(a) The usual verbal form is used in the Perfect, and very often the accent is shifted from the penult to the ultima. וְאָמַרְתָּ instead of וְאָמַרְתָּ.

(b) The Imperfect prefers a shortened form and the tone is usually retracted from the last syllable to the penultimate syllable, when this syllable is open.

98. Vocabulary

1. בָּחַר *choose*
2. בָּטַח *trust*
3. בָּרַךְ *bless*
4. בָּרָא *create*
5. לָחַם *fight*
6. מָלֵא *be full*
7. מָצָא *find*
8. רָחַם *have mercy*
9. שָׁאַל *ask*
10. שׁכם *rise early* (Hif.)

99. Exercises

Translate:

נִלְחַם עַל־הָעִיר וַיִּלְכֹּד אֹתָהּ: זָכַר אֱלֹהִים בְּרִיתוֹ וַיִּפְקֹד הָעָם: יִפְקֹד אֱלֹהִים עַמּוֹ וְשָׁמַר אֹתָם: דִּבַּרְתִּי אֶת־הַדָּבָר וְלֹא כָּשְׁלוּ: יַשְׁכִּים וְנִמְלַט וּבִקֵּשׁ רַע:

He rose early (Hif.) and escaped and sought a friend. God gave them a good law and they kept his words. I pursued the man and did not stumble. They dwelt by the rivers of that land and they remembered his covenant and kept his words.

LESSON XXIV.

Pronominal Suffixes with Verbs

The direct object of a verb, when a pronoun, may be written as a suffix to אֵת (אֹתוֹ *him*) or as a suffix to the verb. These fragmentary pronouns are joined to active verbs and point out the person or thing acted upon. הִקְטִילוֹ *he caused one to kill him.*

100. The suffixes for Perfect and Imperfect, when the verbal form ends in a vowel, are as follows:

Singular		Plural	
me	—נִי	*us*	—נוּ
thee (m.)	—ךָ	*you* (m.)	—כֶם
thee (f.)	—ךְ	*you* (f.)	(wanting)
him	—הוּ	*them* (m.)	—ם
her	—הָ	*them* (f.)	—ן

101. When the verbal form ends in a consonant, a so-called connecting vowel is required before the suffix can be attached. In the Perfects this is ־ִ and in the Imperfects and Imperatives it is ־ֵ.

AFTER CONSONANTAL STEMS

	Perfect	Imperfect
1. *me*	־נִי	־נִי
2. *thee* (m.)	־ךָ	־ךָ
2. *thee* (f.)	־ךְ or ־ךְ	־ךְ
3. *him*	(־הוּ) = ־וֹ	־הוּ
3. *her*	־הָ	־הָ
1. *us*	־נוּ	־נוּ
2. *you* (m.)	־כֶם	־כֶם
2. *you* (f.)	־כֶן	־כֶן
3. *them* (m.)	־ם	־ם
3. *them* (f.)	־ן	(wanting)

102. NOTES

1. These suffixes resemble very closely the noun suffixes. The chief differences are in the 1st per. sing. suffix, which is not *î*, but *nî*, and in the 3rd sing. m. and f. suffixes to the Impf., which are *ēhû* and *éhā*.

2. The difference between the two paradigms given above is merely that of the connecting vowel.

3. The Imperative takes the same suffix and the same connecting vowel as the Imperfect.

4. The Infinitive Construct takes noun suffixes. (The 1st per. sing. suffix may be either verbal or nominal).

5. The suffixes to the Participle are practically always those of the noun.

6. Singular suffixes to the Imperfect and Imperative are sometimes strengthened by the addition of *Nun* which is usually

assimilated to the following consonant (יִקְטְלֶנִּי). Before the suffixes הוּ and הָ the נ is retained and the ה is assimilated backward, giving נּ.

103. Suffixes to the Hifil

Perfect

	הִקְטִיל	*he caused to kill*
1. s. c.	הִקְטִילַנִי	*he caused me to kill*
2. s. m.	הִקְטִילְךָ	*he caused thee to kill*
2. s. f.	הִקְטִילֵךְ	*he caused thee to kill*
3. s. m.	הִקְטִילוֹ	*he caused him to kill*
3. s. f.	הִקְטִילָהּ	*he caused to kill her*
1 pl. c.	הִקְטִילָנוּ	*he caused to kill us*
2. pl. m.	הִקְטִילְכֶם	*he caused to kill you*
2. pl. f.	הִקְטִילְכֶן	*he caused to kill you*
3. pl. m.	הִקְטִילָם	*he caused to kill them*
3. pl. f.	הִקְטִילָן	*he caused to kill them*

Imperfect

	יַקְטִיל	*he will cause to kill*
1. s. c.	יַקְטִילֵנִי	*he will cause me to kill*
2. s. m.	יַקְטִילְךָ	*he will cause to kill thee*
2. s. f.	יַקְטִילַךְ	*he will cause to kill thee*
3. s. m.	יַקְטִילֵהוּ	*he will cause to kill him*
3. s. f.	יַקְטִילֶהָ	*he will cause to kill her*

1. pl. c.	יַקְטִילֵנוּ	*he will cause us to kill*
2. pl. m.	יַקְטִילְכֶם	*he will cause you to kill*
2. pl. f.	יַקְטִילְכֶן	*he will cause to kill you*
3. pl. m.	יַקְטִילֵם	*he will cause to kill them*
3. pl. f.	(wanting)	*he will cause to kill them*

104. Notes

1. The Hifil is used because it presents no internal vowel change. It corresponds to our familiar paradigm word, סוּס *horse.*

2. The general rules as to the vowel in the ultimate syllable of the verb are as follows:

(1) ־ַ becomes ־ָ (except before כֶם and כֶן) שְׁמָעַנִי *he heard me.*

(2) ־ְ and ־ִ become vocal šᵉwa except before הָ and כֶם. יְכַבְּדֵנִי *he will honor me.*

(3) יִ־ remains unaffected יַשְׁמִידֵנִי *he will destroy me.*

3. The old ground form of the verb comes back before suffixes.

קְטָלַת with suffixes קַטַלְתְּ = קָטְלָה
קְטָלוּ with suffixes קַטָלוּ = קָטְלוּ
קְטָלְתּוּם with suffixes קְטַלְתּוּ = קְטַלְתֶּם

(Let the student master the principles and rules laid down above. It is not an exhaustive treatment but for the beginner it will be adequate.)

105. Vocabulary

1. אָכַל *eat*	4. יָדַע *know*	7. עָמַד *stand*
2. אָמַר *say*	5. יָשַׁב *sit, dwell*	8. שָׁלַח *send*
3. הָלַךְ *walk, go*	6. לָקַח *take*	9. שָׁמַע *hear*

Note. These verbs are irregular and there will be minor changes in the inflection, but it is essential that they be mastered at this time.

106. Exercises

Translate:

הִבְדַּלְתַּנִי, הִלְבִּישַׁנִי, הִמְלִיכוֹ, שְׁמָרַנִי, שְׁמֶרְךָ, בְּרָאָם, יְשִׁפְּטֵנִי, אָזְכָּרְךָ, תְּלַמְּדֵם, יַלְבִּישֵׁם, אָמְרָם, לְבַקְּשַׁנִי, שְׁמָעֵנִי, שָׁמְרֵם, שְׁמָעֵם, לְהַבְדִּילְךָ, רְדָפֶיךָ:

He hath clothed me (Hif.). He consecrated thee (Hif.). I have made him king. She remembered it. He will visit me. Keep us (Imv.). He divided them.

LESSON XXV.

107. Translate the following sentences and parse the verbs:

וַיַּמְלִיכוּ אֹתוֹ עַל־יִשְׂרָאֵל: נָתַן אֱלֹהִים מְאֹרוֹת לְהַבְדִּיל בֵּין הַיּוֹם וּבֵין הַלָּיְלָה: לֹא יִכָּרֵת עוֹד כָּל־בָּשָׂר: לֹא יָכְלְתָּ לִסְפֹּר אֶת־הַכּוֹכָבִים: לֹא שָׁמַרְתָּ בְרִיתִי: לֹא שֻׁמְּרָה תּוֹרָתֶךָ: קָרַב וּשְׁמַע אֶת־כָּל־הַדְּבָרִים אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי אַדַּבֵּר אֵלֶיךָ: זָכוֹר אֶת־יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת לְקַדְּשׁ אֹתוֹ: וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ אֶת־קוֹל יהוה מִתְהַלֵּךְ בַּגָּן:

NOTE. See vocabulary at end of book for words that have not been given.

108. VOCABULARY

1.	אֲדָמָה (f.)	*ground*	7.	לְמַעַן	*in order that*
2.	אַחַר	*after*	8.	מָאוֹר	*luminary*
3.	אַי	*where*	9.	עוֹד	*again*
4.	בַּיִת	*house*	10.	פֶּן	*lest*
5.	הַ	(*interrogative*)	11.	שׁוֹר	*ox*
6.	כִּי	*for, because*			

109. EXERCISES

Ye did not keep my words. We sat by (עַל) the waters of the great rivers. Jehovah will judge this people. Keep thy tongue from evil. I am hidden from the face of my God. Judge me according to my righteousness.

LESSON XXVI.

110. Translate the following sentences and parse the verbs:

בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ: וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָאוֹר יוֹם וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ קָרָא לָיְלָה: שִׁמְרוּ אֶת־לְבַבְכֶם מִכָּל־רַע פֶּן־אֲשִׁפּט אֶתְכֶם: קְרַב אֵלַי אַתָּה וּבָנֶיךָ לְמַעַן תִּגְדְּלוּ לְפָנַי: אָסְתַּר כִּי יְבַקְּשׁוּ אֹתִי: מַה־תְּדַבֵּרְנָה לִי כִּי־לֹא תִתְנַדַּלְנָה לְפָנַי: יָפְקֹד עַל־בֵּית הַמֶּלֶךְ וְעַל־כָּל־אֲשֶׁר־לוֹ: וַיְלָחֵם בּוֹ דָּוִד וַיִּכְרֹת אֶת־רֹאשׁוֹ מֵעָלָיו וַיִּרְדֹּף אַחֲרֵי פְּלִשְׁתִּים: דִּבְּרוּ אֵלַי

לַאמֹר הֲלֹא נִמְלְטוּ מִידֶךָ: הִשְׁמַדְתָּ אֶת־הָעָם הַהוּא: הַשְׁלַךְ רִאשׁוֹ עֲלֵיהֶם מֵהָעִיר: שִׁלַּחְתָּ אֹתִי וַאֲנִי לֹא דִבַּרְתִּי אֶת־הֶרָעָה עָלֶיךָ:

111. Vocabulary

1.	קִיר	*wall*	6.	רֵאשִׁית (f.)	*beginning*
2.	קֵץ	*end*	7.	שׁוֹפָר	*trumpet*
3.	קָצִיר	*harvest*	8.	תְּפִלָּה	*prayer*
4.	קָרוֹב	*near*	9.	תִּשְׁעָה	*nine*
5.	קֶרֶן (f.)	*horn*			

112. Exercises

Thy hand is heavy upon me day and night. Why hast thou not been able to judge this people? They fought with us all that night, and God delivered us. He sent his sons from his face. Judge between him and me.

LESSON XXVII.

113. Translate and locate the verbs in the following sentences:

רָאָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאוֹר כִּי־טוֹב וַיַּבְדֵּל אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָאוֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ: וַיִּקְרָא יהוה אֶל־הָאָדָם: אָמַר הָאָדָם הָאִשָּׁה אֲשֶׁר נָתַתָּ עִמִּי הִיא נָתְנָה־לִּי מִן־הָעֵץ: אָמַר יהוה אֶל־קַיִן אֵי הֶבֶל אָחִיךָ: אָמַר לֹא יָדַעְתִּי הַשֹּׁמֵר אָחִי אָנֹכִי: קוֹל דְּמֵי אָחִיךָ צֹעֲקִים אֵלַי מִן־הָאֲדָמָה: הֵן גֵּרַשְׁתָּ אֹתִי הַיּוֹם מֵעַל פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה וּמִפָּנֶיךָ אֶסָּתֵר: וַיִּקְרָא אַבְרָם אֶת־שֵׁם־בְּנוֹ יִצְחָק: וַיְדַבֵּר אֱלֹהִים אֶת־כָּל־הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה:

114. Vocabulary

1. דְּבַשׁ *honey*	4. חָמָס *violence*	7. יוֹמָם *daily*
2. הֵיכָל *temple*	5. חֵץ *arrow*	8. מִגְדָּל *tower*
3. חֲלוֹם *dream*	6. חָרְפָּה (f.) *reproach*	9. מִזְמוֹר *psalm*

115. Exercises

God saw all which he had created. Jehovah God sanctified this day and this place. Thou shalt divide between the good and the evil. What will God call the great luminary? Thou didst hear the voice of God from the heavens

LESSON XXVIII.

116. Translate and parse the verbs in the following sentences:

כַּבֵּד אֶת־אָבִיךָ וְאֶת־אִמֶּךָ לְמַעַן יַאֲרִיכוּ יָמֶיךָ עַל־הָאֲדָמָה
אֲשֶׁר־יהוה אֱלֹהֶיךָ נֹתֵן לָךְ: [2]וַיִּקְרָא מֹשֶׁה אֶל־כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל
וַיֹּאמֶר אֲלֵהֶם שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת־הַמִּשְׁפָּטִים אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי דֹּבֵר
בְּאָזְנֵיכֶם הַיּוֹם וּלְמַדְתֶּם אֹתָם וּשְׁמַרְתֶּם אֹתָם: [3]יהוה אֱלֹהֵינוּ
כָּרַת עִמָּנוּ בְּרִית בְּחֹרֵב: [4]פָּנִים בְּפָנִים דִּבֶּר יהוה עִמָּכֶם בָּהָר:
[5]אָנֹכִי עֹמֵד בֵּין־יהוה וּבֵינֵיכֶם בָּעֵת הַהִוא לְהַגִּיד לָכֶם אֶת־
דְּבַר־יהוה: [6]וַיִּשְׁמַע יהוה אֶת־קוֹל דִּבְרֵיכֶם אֵלַי וַיֹּאמֶר יהוה
אֵלַי שָׁמַעְתִּי אֶת־קוֹל דִּבְרֵי הָעָם הַזֶּה אֲשֶׁר דִּבְּרוּ אֵלֶיךָ:

117. Vocabulary

1. אָהַב *love*	4. גָּרַשׁ *drive out*	7. מָצָא *find*
2. רָאָה *see*	5. יָצָא *go out*	8. עָרַךְ *arrange* (Hi. *to value*)
3. גָּאַל *redeem*	6. יָרַד *go down*	9. שָׁבַע *swear*

118. Exercises

1. He was not able to rule over the people. 2. Honor the Lord and thou shalt be honored. 3. Moses walked (Hith.) before me with a perfect heart. 4. God separated the light from the darkness. 5. I will destroy him from the face of the ground.

LESSON XXIX.

Weak or Irregular Verbs

The irregularity of verbs in Hebrew is not due to any anomalies in the afformatives or preformatives, for these are the same for all verbs. The verbs are neither arbitrary nor anomalous; most of them are absolutely regular, only the paradigm form of the regular verb is modified by the presence of one of the weak letters. The modifications, then, are caused by the peculiarities of one or more of the radicals. A careful study of these peculiarities will make these so-called irregular verbs perfectly intelligible.

119. It is convenient to have a system for designating the radicals, and for this purpose the old Jewish paradigm word, פָּעַל, is adopted. These letters, *Pe*, *Ayin* and *Lamedh*, are used in speaking of the radicals. פ (*Pe*) stands for the first radical, ע (*Ayin*) for the second, and ל (*Lamedh*) for the third. Thus a *Pe Nun* verb is one which has a *Nun* as its first radical, נָפַל. A *Pe Yodh* verb is one which has a *Yodh* as its first radical, יָטַב. An *Ayin Waw* verb is one whose middle radical is a

Waw צָוָה. A *Lamedh Aleph* verb is one whose third radical is an *Aleph*, קָרָא. If a verb has more than one weak letter (א, ה, ח, ר, ו, י, נ) it is called after all the classes whose peculiarities it shares. יָדָה is a *Pe Yodh* and a *Lamedh He* verb. A verb like סָבַב whose second and third radicals are the same is called a *double Ayin* verb.

120. The peculiarities of verbs with gutturals (or laryngeals) are confined to the modifications of the vowels. The radicals remain the same throughout just as in the strong verb. For example the Piel which doubles the middle radical (קִטֵּל), will necessarily assume a special form when the middle radical is a guttural, as gutturals cannot be doubled. The form is determined by the laws affecting gutturals (see 16, Lesson V.) and is not some arbitrary thing to be laboriously committed to memory. קִטֵּל (Piel Perf.) בֵּרֵךְ instead of בִּרֵךְ however, because the middle radical refuses the doubling and the short vowel in the open pretone must be heightened. So it is with the other types of the "irregular" verb, which are thoroughly regular to one who clearly understands the fundamental principles of the language.

In dealing with these verbs we shall take the regular verb as the standard, and call attention to the deviations of other verbs from it.

121. Vocabulary

1. כָּנָף *wing*
2. כִּסֵּא *throne*
3. מִצְוָה (f) *command*
4. עֵדָה *congregation*

5. צֶדֶק *righteousness*
6. צְדָקָה (f) *righteousness*
7. רֶכֶב *chariot*
8. שְׁמֹנָה *eight*
9. שֵׁשׁ *six*

122. Exercises

Designate the classes of the following verbs:

נָתַן, ברך צוה, אָבַל, שמע, לקח, סבב, קָרָא, ילד, בנה,
פקד, קָלַל, רעע, עמד, בער, נפל, אהב, יצר, שוב, בוא:

LESSON XXX.

The Pe Guttural Verb. עָטַל. (First Radical a guttural.) See Paradigm B.

Review carefully the rules for gutturals (16). Types: חָמַד *desire*, חָדַל *cease*, עָמַד *stand*.

123. Some Peculiarities

1. The Guttural prefers a compound šᵉwa *under* it instead of a simple šᵉwa as in strong verb.

יַקְטִיל but יַעֲטִיל, קְטַלְתֶּם but עֲטַלְתֶּם. (Wherever the strong verb has a vocal šᵉwa under it the *Pe Guttural* verbs take a *compound šᵉwa*. This frequently occurs in places where the strong verb is pointed with a syllable divider.) This is usually ־ but א prefers ־.

2. The Guttural refuses to be doubled (cf. Nifal).

יִקְטֹל but יִעְטֹל. (The ע will not take the dageš-forte and to compensate for it the vowel in the open syllable must be heightened, ִ to ֵ.)

3. The Guttural prefers an "A" class vowel *before* it.

a) In the Qal Imperfect (with *o*) the original *a* of the preformative is restored. יִקְטֹל but יַעֲטֹל.

b) In Nifal Perf. and Part., Hifil Perf. and Qal Impf. (with *a*) the preformative vowel (*i*) is deflected, under the influence of the following guttural, to ֶ. הִקְטִיל but הֶעֱטִיל. נִקְטַל but נֶעֱטַל. יִקְטַל but יַעֲטַל.

124. Notes

1. Two vocal šᵉwas never occur together. When compound šᵉwa precedes simple šᵉwa the compound šᵉwa gives way to the corresponding short vowel. (This happens before vowel additions.) יִקְטְלוּ but יַעֲטְלוּ and this becomes יַעֲטְלוּ.

2. The combination of vowel and šᵉwa is as follows: ְִ, ְֻ, ְֶ and never ֲִ or ֳֻ.

3. Remember that the vowel immediately before a compound šᵉwa must have a secondary accent יַעֲטֹל, נֶעֱטַל.

125. Vocabulary

1. אָסַף *gather*	4. חָדַל *cease*	7. עָבַר *pass over*
2 הָפַךְ *overturn*	5. חָשַׁב *think, impute*	8 עָזַב *abandon*
3. הָרַג *kill*	6. עָבַד *serve*	9. עָזַר *assist*

126. Exercises

1. Examine closely the synopses, noting the variations from the strong verb. Write out a synopsis of the verb עָבַר.

2. Write *without help* a paradigm of the verb עָמַד in the Qal and Nifal. The Piel and Hifil of the verb עָבַד; and compare these with the paradigm given in the grammar.

3. Parse and translate the following forms:

עֲזְבוּ, עֲמַדְתֶּם, יַעֲבֹר, נֶאֶסְפָה, יֵעָזֵר, עֹמֵד, יֵאָכֵל, יֶהֱפְכוּ, עֲבֹר, תֶּחְדַּל.

4. Write in Hebrew the following sentences:

He caused them to eat bread. I will cause thee to stand. And he made to pass his sons in the fire. I will not leave you; for ye have served me. Make the people go over before thee, and they shall assist the man.

LESSON XXXI.

The Pe Aleph Verbs. (First Radical an א)

See Paradigm J.

127. Nearly all the verbs beginning with *Aleph* belong to the Pe Guttural group, and differ from the other verbs of that group chiefly in their preference for ֱ among the compound šᵉwas.

Five verbs beginning with א have certain peculiarities in the Qal. They are אָבַד *perish*, אָכַל *eat*, אָמַר *say*, אָבָה *be willing*, אָפָה *bake*. (אָחַז *seize* and אָסַף *gather* sometimes prefer this peculiar form).

The Qal Impf. has *o* for its first vowel and *a* for its second. יֹאמַר, יֹאכַל, יֹאבַד. This ־ in pause, sometimes, becomes ־. (יֹאכֵל).

NOTES:

1. The א quiesces, resulting in the vowel *ô*, by the following process. יַאֲמַר becomes יָאמַר which in turn becomes יֹאמַר, by what is called dissimilation, intended to prevent two similar vowels from following one another in the same verb.

2. אָמַר in Impf. with Waw Consecutive has the form וַיֹּאמֶר due to the retracted accent.

3. The Inf. Const. has regularly ־ֶר. לֶאֱמֹר contracts to לֵאמֹר.

128. VOCABULARY

1.	אַף *anger*	4.	גָּמָל *camel*	7.	מוֹעֵד *season*
2.	בָּרוּךְ *blessed*	5.	הִנֵּה *behold!*	8.	מָשִׁיחַ *anointed*
3.	בְּרָכָה (f.) *blessing*	6.	מִזְבֵּחַ *altar*	9.	אָרוּר *cursed*

129. EXERCISES

וַיֹּאמְרוּ מַה־נֹּאמַר לָאִישׁ הַזֶּה: וַיֹּאמֶר יהוה אֶל־הָאָדָם מִכָּל־עֵץ הַגָּן אָכֹל תֹּאכֵל: אַל תֹּאמַר אֲנִי עָשִׂיתִי זֹאת כִּי הוּא עָזָרֶךָּ: וַתֹּאמֶר הָאִשָּׁה אֶל־הַנָּחָשׁ מִפְּרִי עֵץ הַגָּן נֹאכֵל וּמִפְּרִי הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ הַגָּן אָמַר אֱלֹהִים לֹא תֹאכְלוּ: וַיֹּאמֶר הָאָדָם הָאִשָּׁה אֲשֶׁר נָתַתָּ עִמָּדִי הִיא נָתְנָה־לִּי מִן־הָעֵץ וָאֹכֵל:

It shall not be eaten in the city. And he called the people to eat and they ate. And Jehovah said unto the people, "Keep

my words." We shall eat flesh in the morning. The wicked man shall perish.

LESSON XXXII.

Ayin Guttural Verbs
(The Middle Radical a Guttural)
(See Paradigm C.)

Typical verbs שָׁאַל *ask* שָׁחַט *slay*

130. Verbs whose second radical is a guttural exhibit the following peculiarities.

1. The guttural refuses to be doubled.

In the intensive stems (Piel, Pual, Hithpael) this peculiarity is exhibited.

Before א and ר the preceding vowel is heightened: ַ to ָ, ֶ to ַ, ֵ to ֲ.

בָּרַךְ instead of בִּרַךְ (*bless*); יְבָרֵךְ for יְבָרֵךְ.

יְמָאֵן instead of יְמַאֵן (*refuse*).

Before ע, ה, ח, the preceding vowel usually remains short (doubled by implication). יְנַעֵר, נִחַם, מִהַר, יְנַחֵם.

2. The guttural prefers compound šᵉwa (usually ֲ). With the vowel terminations (ָה, ִי, וּ), the middle guttural is pointed with a compound šᵉwa שָׁחֲטָה for שָׁחְטָה. שָׁחֲטוּ for שָׁחְטוּ.

Note. ר usually takes simple šᵉwa but may have compound šᵉwa בָּרְכוּ.

3. The preference for the "A" class vowels.

Pathaḥ usually replaces ◌ִ in the Qal Impf. and Imv. It may replace ◌ֵ in the Piel Perf. נִחֵם for נִחַם. יִשְׁחֵט for יִשְׁחַט.

131. Vocabulary

1. פָּרַד *separate, divide*
2. מאן (Pi.) *refuse*
3. שָׂחַק *laugh*
4. מָהַר *hasten*
5. כָּעַס *provoke*
6. צָעַק *cry out*
7. שָׁחַט *slaughter*
8. בָּעַר *consume*

132. Exercises

1. Write in full:

a. The Piel of גרשׁ

b. The Pual of בחר

c. The Qal of שחט

2. Translate and parse the verbs in the following sentences:

וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים אֶת־נֹחַ: אֶת־אֲשֶׁר תְּבָרֵךְ הוּא מְבֹרָךְ: מַהֵר הַמְלֵט: וְנַעַר שְׁמוּאֵל מְשָׁרֵת אֶת־יהוה לִפְנֵי עֵלִי: נֶחָמוּ נֶחָמוּ אֶת־עַמִּי יֹאמַר יהוה: וּבֵרַכְתִּי כָל־מְבָרֲכֶיךָ:

3. Translate:

The father refused to bless the son. Have mercy on us and bless our land. They took gold from all whom they chose. The fire will consume, the sword will slaughter. I will bless thee and keep thee.

LESSON XXXIII.

Lamedh Guttural Verbs
(The Final Radical a Guttural)
(See Paradigm D.)

Typical verbs שָׁמַע, שָׁלַח.

This class includes verbs ending in ח, ע, and ה. Final א and ה are quiescent, and verbs ending in them form distinct classes of weak verbs. Verbs ending in ר usually follow the regular verb.

133. The peculiarities of Lamedh Guttural verbs are:

1. Every final guttural must have an "A" sound before it.

2. Unchangeable long vowels naturally are retained, taking *pathah furtive* between them and the guttural. שָׁלוּחַ (Pass. Part.) יַשְׁלִיחַ.

3. The forms with afformatives are generally unaffected. שָׁלְחָה, יִשְׁלְחוּ.

4. In the Perfects the 2 sg. f. forms have a helping vowel ־ under the guttural, שָׁלַחַתְּ.

134. Vocabulary

1. זָבַח *sacrifice*
2. מָשַׁח *anoint*
3. בָּקַע *cleave, split*
4. פָּשַׁע *transgress, rebel*
5. שָׁמַע *hear*
6. תָּקַע *strike*

135. Exercises

1. Write out the 3rd sg. masc. Perfect and Imperfect of שלח in all formations.

2. Write the Participles of שמע in all formations.

3. Write the Hifil Perf. and Qal Imperfect of בטח.

4 Translate and parse the verbs in the following sentences:

בְּטַח אֶל־יהוה בְּכָל־לִבֶּךָ: לֹא תִשְׁכַּח לְפָנָיו: שְׁמַע בְּקוֹלִי: אָמַר אַבְרָם אֵלָיו אַשְׁבִּיעֶךָּ בַּיהוה וַיִּשְׁבַּע לוֹ: וָאֶשְׁמַע קוֹל אֹמֵר אֶת־מִי אֶשְׁלַח וָאֹמַר הִנֵּנִי שְׁלָחֵנִי: טוֹב לִבְטֹחַ בַּיהוה מִבְּטֹחַ בָּאָדָם: הִנֵּה אָנֹכִי שֹׁלֵחַ מַלְאָךְ לְפָנֶיךָ לִשְׁמָרְךָ בַּדָּרֶךְ הִשָּׁמֵר מִפָּנָיו וּשְׁמַע בְּקוֹלוֹ: וַיִּשְׁבַּע לֵאמֹר אִם אֶשְׁכַּח אֶת־הַבְּרִית אֲשֶׁר כָּרַתִּי אִתְּכֶם:

Translate:

Swear to me that thou wilt send the lad. The prophet said, "Send me," and he sent him. Anoint him, for this is he. They heard the words which he spoke and trusted in him.

LESSON XXXIV.

136. Translate and explain all forms in the following selection from I Samuel 12:1-5.

וַיֹּאמֶר שְׁמוּאֵל אֶל־כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל הִנֵּה שָׁמַעְתִּי בְקֹלְכֶם לְכֹל־אֲשֶׁר־אֲמַרְתֶּם לִי וָאַמְלִיךְ עֲלֵיכֶם מֶלֶךְ: וְעַתָּה הִנֵּה־הַמֶּלֶךְ מִתְהַלֵּךְ לִפְנֵיכֶם וַאֲנִי זָקַנְתִּי וּבָנַי הִנָּם אִתְּכֶם וַאֲנִי הִתְהַלַּכְתִּי לִפְנֵיכֶם מִנְּעָרַי עַד־הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה: הִנְנִי עֲנוּ בִי נֶגֶד יהוה אֶת־שׁוֹר מִי לָקָחְתִּי וַחֲמוֹר מִי לָקָחְתִּי וְאֶת־מִי עָשַׁקְתִּי אֶת־מִי רַצּוֹתִי וּמִיַּד־מִי לָקַחְתִּי כֹּפֶר וְאָשִׁיב לָכֶם: וַיֹּאמְרוּ לֹא עָשַׁקְתָּנוּ וְלֹא

לָקַחְתָּ מִיַּד־אִישׁ מְאוּמָה: וַיֹּאמֶר אֲלֵיהֶם עַד יהוה בָּכֶם הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה כִּי לֹא מְצָאתֶם בְּיָדִי מְאוּמָה וַיֹּאמְרוּ עֵד:

137. Vocabulary

1. בְּהֵמָה (f.) *cattle, beast*
2. חָכְמָה (f.) *wisdom*
3. יְשׁוּעָה (f.) *salvation*
4. כָּנָף (f.) *wing*
5. מִנְחָה (f.) *offering*
6. נַחֲלָה (f.) *inheritance*
7. עַיִן (f.) *eye*
8. עֵצָה (f.) *counsel*
9 תֵּבָה (f.) *ark*

138. Exercises

1. Review thoroughly the three guttural verbs.

2. Write out a synopsis of each verb, using עָמַד, גָּאַל and בָּטַח.

3. Parse the following forms:

יִזְעַק, תִּשְׁרַת, שְׁמַע, נִשְׁבָּע, יִשְׁלַח, עֲבַדְתֶּם, וַיַּעֲבִידוּ, מִשְׁתַּלַּחַ, וַיַּעֲבֹד, שְׁחֵת, בֵּרַכְךָ, וְיִנָּחֵם:

4. Translate:

He will send the man to destroy the city. Choose ye this day whom ye will serve. They served him day and night. The fire consumed the sons and the daughters.

LESSON XXXV.

Pe Nun Verbs (First Radical a Nun)

See Paradigm E.

Typical verbs נָגַשׁ *approach*, נָפַל *fall*.

139. The letter נ in Hebrew shows the same kind of feebleness that it has in other languages. When it is supported only by a šᵉwa the sound is apt to be lost in that of the consonant after it. הִפִּיל=הַנְפִּיל, יִגַּשׁ=יִנְגַּשׁ, יִפֹּל=יִנְפַּל.

It is so assimilated when, having under it a syllable-divider, it closes a preformative syllable. (Qal Imp., Nifal Perf., and Part. and throughout the Hifil and Hofal).

Notes: 1. In the Qal Imv. the initial נ is often dropped in verbs which take ָ in the Impf. נָגַשׁ becomes גַּשׁ. It is retained in verbs with Impf. in ַ, נָפַל.

2. In Qal Inf. Construct of verbs which have ָ as the vowel of the Impf., it is usually dropped and by a sort of compensation, ת is added, making a segholate form, גֶּשֶׁת=גַּשְׁתְּ=גַּשׁ=נָגַשׁ.

3. The preposition לְ before this Infinitive form is always written לְ. לְלֶכֶת, לְגֶשֶׁת. (ה ל ך)

4. The verb לָקַח *take* follows the analogy of the Pe-Nun verbs in Qal and Hofal. יִלְקַח becomes יִקַּח but נִלְקַח remains.

5. In the verb נָתַן *give* the Nun at the end, as well as the Nun at the beginning, may be assimilated. נָתַתִּי for נָתַנְתִּי. נָתַנּוּ for נָתַנְנוּ.

In the Impf. and Imperative Qal it takes ָ in the final syllable. יִתֵּן *he will give*. תֵּן *give*.

1, 2 segholate

140. Vocabulary

1. נבט (Pi. & Hi.) *look*
2. נגד (Hi. & Ho.) *make known*
3. נָגַע *touch*
4. נָגַשׁ *approach*
5. נָחַל *inherit*
6. נָטַע *plant*
7. נָסַע *depart*
8. נָפַל *fall*
9. נָצַל *deliver, snatch*

141. Exercises

1. Write a synopsis of Qal, Nifal, and Hifil stems, using נָגַשׁ *approach.*

2. Parse and explain the following forms:

יִפֹּל, יַפִּיל, תַּגִּישׁ, הִגִּיד, הִגֶּדְתָּ, הָגַד, נְפֹל, גַּשׁ, לָלֶכֶת, יִקַּח, קַח, נָתַנּוּ, הַצִּילַנִי:

3. Translate and parse the verbs in the following sentences:

אַל תַּגִּידוּ אֶת־הַדָּבָר לוֹ: וַיִּפֹּל אַבְרָם עַל־פָּנָיו וַיִּטַּע יהוה גַּן בְּעֵדֶן: וַיִּקַּח לֶחֶם וַיִּתֵּן אֶל־הַכֹּהֵן: הָאֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר הִצִּילַנִי מִיַּד הָאָרִי הוּא יַצִּילַנִי מִיָּדוֹ: נִגְּשָׁתָם אֶל־הָעִיר: בַּת־מִי אַתְּ הַגִּידִי־נָא לִי:

4. Translate: And I took bread and I gave it to him to eat. Make known, I pray, thy name. Hear me and deliver me. And he took trees and planted them in the garden. Who told thee this?

LESSON XXXVI.

LAMEDH ALEPH VERBS. THIRD RADICAL AN א

(SEE PARADIGM F.)

Typical verbs מָצָא *find*, מָלֵא *be full.*

142. At the beginning of a syllable א is always a guttural; at the end of a syllable it is always quiescent (*silent*). Where it is quiescent, the preceding vowel is always long. מָצָא *he found*, יִמְצָא *he will find*, מָלֵא (stative) *he is full* (*of*).

1. Thus for a synopsis of this verb it is only necessary to write the strong verb, substitute an א for the ל of קָטַל and heighten the vowel where it is short (except in Qal Impf. and Imv., where we have יִקְטָא and קְטָא, which are built on the stem יִקְטַל and קְטַל).

2. In the inflection

a) Before the consonant additions the same rule applies. מְצָאתָ. קְטָאתָ.

b) Before the vowel additions (ָה—, ִי—, וֹ) the Aleph is a consonant (guttural) and is treated like a strong consonant, מְצָאָה.

NOTES:

1. In the Perfects the vowel before א is ָ in the Qal (active) and ַ in all the other Perfects. *before consonant additi*

2. In the Imperfects and Imperatives before א with the termination ָה the vowel is ֵ (é) (heightened from ַ).

3. The quiescent א very often falls out in the writing. מָצָתִי for מָצָאתִי.

4. *Infinitive Constructs with pronominal suffix takes* ת *before the suffix*

143. Vocabulary

1. חָטָא *sin*	4. נָשָׂא *lift up*	7. קָרָא *meet, call*
2. חבא *hide*	5. נבא *prophesy*	8. רָפָא *heal*
3. יָרֵא *be afraid*	6. צָמֵא *be thirsty*	9. שָׂנֵא *hate*

144. Exercises

1. Write a synopsis of the Lamedh Aleph verb using מָצָא.

2. Parse and explain forms:

קָרָאתִי, רְפָאתָם, קְרֹא, קֹרֵא, נִקְרָא, נִקְרָא, אֶחֱטָא, מִלְאוּ, תְּמַלֵּאנָה, וַיִּבְרָא:

3. Translate and parse verbs in following sentences:

חָטָאתִי לְפָנֶיךָ: אִם תִּקְרָא לִי וּשְׁמַעְתִּיךָ: וּמִלֵּאתִי אֶת־הַבַּיִת הַזֶּה כָּבוֹד: וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָאוֹר יוֹם וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ קָרָא לַיְלָה: יָצָאתִי לִקְרָאתְךָ וָאֶמְצָאֲךָ: וַיִּמָּלֵא הַבַּיִת עָשָׁן: לֵב טָהוֹר בְּרָא לִי אֱלֹהִים:

4. Translate: I have sinned against heaven and before thee. Jehovah will hear when thou criest unto him. Thou hast filled this house with glory. Do not hate thy brother but love him. I called upon the Lord and he healed me.

LESSON XXXVII.

Lamedh He (Lamedh Yodh or Waw) ל"ה

(See Paradigm G.)

Typical verbs גָּלָה, בָּסָה.

145. This important group of verbs has for its third radical *Yodh* or *Waw*. When either י or ו would be final it is dropped,

and ה is added to protect the preceding vowel. The ה is not a genuine letter of the root, but a mere vowel sign. (When the ה is truly consonantal, it takes *mappiq* and the verb belongs to the *Lamedh Guttural* class. גָּבַהּ *to be high*, תָּמַהּ *to wonder*).

1. In the synopsis of this verb (or in all forms without afformatives) the letter ה appears as the final letter except in the Qal passive Participle and the Construct Infinitives.

146. The following table gives the respective endings.

In all Perfs.	ָה	הִקְטָה, קִטָּה, נִקְטָה, קָטָה.
In all Impfs.	ֶה	יִקְטָה, יִקָּטָה, יִנָּקְטָה, יִקְטָה.
In all Imvs.	ֵה	הַקְטֵה, קַטֵּה, הִקָּטֵה, קְטֵה.

In all Inv. A. The usual vowels of the strong verb קָטֹה, etc.

In all Inf. C. וֹת קְטוֹת, הִקָּטֹת, הַקְטוֹת, etc.

In all Participles ֶה מְקַטָּה, נִקְטָה, קָטֶה, etc. except Qal Pass.

Substitute these vowels for the vowel of the last syllable of the strong verb and the synopsis is complete.

2. In the inflection, when afformatives are added, the following rules apply:

a) Before consonant afformatives the י is preserved as the third radical and unites with the preceding vowel, forming a diphthong. This is generally ִי in the active Perfects, and ִי in the passive Perfects. Before נָה in the Impf. and Imperative it is ֶי. קְטֶינָה, תִּקְטֶינָה, הִקְטִינָה, תִּקְטִינָה, קִטִּית, קְטִית.

b) Before vowel afformatives (and before suffixes) the י with its vowel is lost.

קָטְיוּ for קָטוּ
קַטְיוּ for קַטוּ
יִקְטְיוּ for יִקְטוּ

NOTES:

1. The Perf. 3 f. sg. of all stems has the old feminine ending תַ— to which the regular feminine ending הָ— is added.

קְטָטָה instead of קָטָה which would be identical with the Perf. 3 mas. sg.

2. In the Jussive, and also with Waw Consecutive, the final הָ— is dropped: the shortened form of the verb is called "Apocopated" (*cut off*).

147. VOCABULARY

1. בָּכָה *weep*
2. בָּנָה *build*
3. גָּלָה *reveal*
4. יָדָה *thank*
5. כָּלָה *complete*
6. כָּסָה *conceal*
7. פָּדָה *redeem*
8. צוה *command* (Pi.)
9. נָטָה *stretch out*
10. שָׁתָה & שָׁקָה *drink*

148. EXERCISES

1. Write a synopsis of the verb using גָּלָה

2. Parse:

בְּנָתָה, כַּלּוֹת, מְכַלָּה, צִוֹּה, בְּנוֹת, בָּנִיתָ, כִּלָּה, בָּכָה, נִגְלָה, צִוֵּיתִי, כִּסִּיתִי, כִּלִּיתָה, הִשְׁקָתָה, אָבְנָה:

3. Translate and parse verbs:

בָּנִיתִי בַּיִת לָךְ: וַיִּבֶן שָׁם מִזְבֵּחַ לַיהוה: רָאוּ צִוִּיתִי אֶתְכֶם: תְּנוּ לָנוּ מַיִם וְנִשְׁתָּה: אַתָּה שָׁתָה תִשְׁתֶּה: כַּאֲשֶׁר יהוה צִוָּה אֹתָם

כֵּן עָשׂוּ׃ וַיִּבֶן הָאִישׁ אֶת־הַבַּיִת וַיְכַלֵּהוּ׃ עָשִׂיתִי בְכָל־אֲשֶׁר צִוִּיתָנוּ׃ נִבְנָה לָנוּ עִיר וּמִגְדָּל וְרֹאשׁוֹ בַּשָּׁמַיִם׃

4. Translate: The heads of the mountains were covered. All that Moses commanded us, have we done. The law was revealed to the prophet. I will do all that thou shalt command.

LESSON XXXVIII.

Double Ayin Verbs (ע״ע).

Second and Third Radical the Same

(See Paradigm H.)

Typical verbs סָבַב *surround*, קָלַל *be light.*

149. The weakness of these verbs consists in the fact that the second and third radicals, being identical, are in many cases written only as one letter סָבַב becomes סַב. קָלַל becomes קַל. Where this occurs, the second radical must bear dageš forte when it can; i. e., before affomatives, קַלּוּ.

1. Write as the strong verb (קָטַט) and cancel thus קָטַט = קַט, except in the intensive stems and in the Qal Inf. Abs. and Participles.

יָקַטַּט (Nif) = יָקַט but קוֹטַט (uncontracted).

2. The stem vowel, which, after contraction, stands with the first radical instead of the second, is the same as that of the corresponding form of the strong verb except in Nif. Impf. and Imv. and in Hif. Perf., Impf., Inf. Const. and Ptc. In the Nif. the ground form is retained, while in the Hif. the vowel

of the ground form is regularly heightened and not anomalously lengthened as in the strong verb.

3. The vowel of the preformative, now in an open syllable before the tone, is heightened. ־ to ־ in Qal and Nif., ־ to ־ in Hif. Perf. and Ptc. נָקַט = נָקְטַט. הִקַּט = הִקְטַט.

4. Before consonantal afformatives a long helping vowel is inserted to insure pronunciation of the full letter of the stem. In all the Perfects it is וֹ and before נָה in the Imperfects and Imperatives it is ־ִי. סַבּוֹתָ, תְּצַלֶּינָה.

5. The regular Intensive stems Piel, Pual and Hithpael, are found quite often (always uncontracted). הִלֵּל *praise.* Another form of Intensive, also much in use is the *Poel,* סֹבֵב *to encompass.* More rare is the *Pilpel,* גִּלְגֵּל from גָּלַל *to roll.*

NOTES:

1. Contraction does not take place in the Participles and Infinitives Absolute. The full forms may also be found in the Perfect with vowel afformatives.

2. The inserted vowels וֹ and ־ִי are always accented except before תָּם and תָּן.

3. An Aramaic form of the Qal Imperfect, made by doubling the first radical, in compensation for the loss of the third radical, is quite common.

יְקַבּ *to curse,* יְכַדּ *to bow down,* יְדֹמּ *to be silent.*

150. VOCABULARY

1. גָּלַל *roll*
2. מָדַד *measure*
3. סָבַב *surround*
4. פִּלֵּל *pray* (Pi.)

5. קָלַל *be light*
6. רָנַן *sing, cry aloud*
7. אָרַר *curse*
8. הָלַל *praise*
9. חָלַל *begin, profane*
10. חָנַן *be gracious*

151. Exercises

1. Write a synopsis of this verb in Qal, Nifal and Hifil using גָּלַל *to roll.*

2. Parse:

קַלּוּ, גֹּל, וְנָקַל, יִמַּד, אָסַבָּה, נָטַב, וְגָלֵינָה, יִמַּדוּ, הֵחֵל, יָחֵלּוּ, וַיָּחֶל, הַסֵּבִי:

3. Translate and parse the verbs:

גָּלוּ אֶת־הָאֶבֶן שָׁמָּה: וַיָּסֵבּוּ אֶת־הָעִיר: מַדּוֹתִי אֶת־הָעִיר: וַיָּסָב יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת־הָאָרֶץ: קַלּוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ: גָּדוֹל יהוה וּמְהֻלָּל מְאֹד:

4. Translate: They surrounded the city in the night. I will curse them that curse thee. Roll thy way upon Jehovah and trust in him. Bless them that curse you, bless and curse not. They began to call on the name of Jehovah.

LESSON XXXIX.

Reading Lesson. I Sam. 16:1-5

In translating these verses care should be taken to get the exact meaning of the word and the shades of meaning expressed in tense, number, formation, etc. Let the student make up his

mind to do honest work. Use a lexicon rather than the English translation. It is possible to get a smattering of Hebrew by riding an English translation but a mastery of the language does not come that way.

152. Make a literal translation of the following and explain each word:

1. וַיֹּאמֶר יהוה אֶל־שְׁמוּאֵל עַד־מָתַי אַתָּה מִתְאַבֵּל אֶל־שָׁאוּל
וַאֲנִי מְאַסְתִּיו מִמְּלֹךְ עַל־יִשְׂרָאֵל מַלֵּא קַרְנְךָ שֶׁמֶן וְלֵךְ אֶשְׁלָחֲךָ
אֶל־יִשַׁי בֵּית־הַלַּחְמִי כִּי רָאִיתִי בְבָנָיו לִי מֶלֶךְ: 2. וַיֹּאמֶר שְׁמוּאֵל
אֵיךְ אֵלֵךְ וְשָׁמַע שָׁאוּל וַהֲרָגָנִי: 3. וַיֹּאמֶר יהוה עֶגְלַת בָּקָר תִּקַּח
בְּיָדֶךָ וְאָמַרְתָּ לִזְבֹּחַ לַיהוה בָּאתִי וְקָרָאתָ לְיִשַׁי בַּזֶּבַח וְאֲנֹכִי
אוֹדִיעֲךָ אֵת אֲשֶׁר־תַּעֲשֶׂה וּמָשַׁחְתָּ לִי אֵת אֲשֶׁר־אֹמַר אֵלֶיךָ:
4. וַיַּעַשׂ שְׁמוּאֵל אֵת אֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר יהוה וַיָּבֹא בֵּית לָחֶם וַיֶּחֶרְדוּ
זִקְנֵי הָעִיר לִקְרָאתוֹ וַיֹּאמֶר שָׁלוֹם בּוֹאֶךָ: 5. וַיֹּאמֶר שָׁלוֹם לִזְבֹּחַ
לַיהוה בָּאתִי הִתְקַדְּשׁוּ וּבָאתֶם אִתִּי בַּזֶּבַח וַיְקַדֵּשׁ אֶת־יִשַׁי
וְאֶת־בָּנָיו וַיִּקְרָא לָהֶם לַזָּבַח:

153. Notes

v. 1—וְלֵךְ Qal Imperative from הָלַךְ *to walk* with Waw. בֵּית־הַלַּחְמִי *The Bethlehemite.*

v. 2—בָּאתִי Qal Perf. 1 per. sing. from בּוֹא *go in* or *come in.*

v. 3—אוֹדִיעֲךָ Hifil Impf. from יָדַע *to know.* Hif. *to make known.*

v. 4—בֵּית־לָחֶם *Bethlehem.*

v. 5—אִתִּי Prep. אֵת *with.* First per. pronom. suffix, *with me.*

154. Vocabulary

1. בּוֹא *go in*	4. קוּם *rise, stand*	7. שׁוּב *turn*
2. מוּת *die*	5. רוּץ *run*	8. שָׁמֵם *be desolate*
3. עוּר *awake*	6. שִׁיר *sing*	9. רָבַב *be many*

155. Exercises

1. Review the Lamedh Aleph, Lamedh He, and Double Ayin verbs.

2. Parse:

וַיֹּאמֶר, מִתְאַבֵּל, מְאַסְתִּיו, מִמְלַךְ, מַלֵּא, וְלֵךְ, אֶשְׁלֶחַךְ, רָאִיתִי, אֵלֵךְ, וְשָׁמַע, וַהֲרָגָנִי, תִּקַּח, וְאֶמַרְתָּ, לִזְבֹּחַ, וְקָרָאתָ, בַּזֶּבַח, תַּעֲשֶׂה, וּמְשַׁחְתָּ, אֹמַר, וַיַּעַשׂ, דִּבֶּר, לִקְרָאתוֹ, הִתְקַדְּשׁוּ וַיְקַדֵּשׁ, וַיִּקְרָא:

3. Translate: She shall bear a son and thou shalt call his name Moses. God caused Samuel to anoint the youth. And they rolled a great stone to the door. I have found the law and the book. He said, fill the vessels, and she filled them.

LESSON XL.

Ayin Waw (Middle Vowel) Verbs
(See Paradigm I.)

Typical verbs קוּם *to rise*, בּוֹשׁ *to be ashamed*, בִּין *to discern*

156. In these verbs the three root letters do not appear in the Perf. Qal: hence they are usually cited in the Inf. Constr. Qal. ע"ו verbs are more common than ע"י but their conjugation is identical, except in the Qal Impf., Imv. and Infin.

1. Medial Waw never appears as a consonant. It either falls out or unites with the vowel of the form. קָוַל = קָל, קָוָל = קָוָם = נָקוֹם, קוּל.

2. The vowel of the preformative, which, after the contraction, stands in an open syllable before the tone, is generally heightened. ֶ to ֵ in Hifil Perf. and Ptc., (וּ in Hofal.) and ַ to ָ elsewhere. יָקוּל, יָקִיל, מֵקִיל, הוּקַל, הֻקִיל.

3. Before vowel afformatives the stem vowel, instead of being volatilized, as in strong verb, is retained and accented, יָמֻולוּ, נָפֻוצוּ, יָבֹאוּ.

4. Before consonantal afformatives a separating vowel (וּ in Perf. and ִי in Impf.) is found in Nif. and Hif. Perfs. and Qal Impf. The Qal Perf. shortens ā to ă. קָמְתִּי instead of קָמָוְתִּי.

Notes:

1. In verbs ע"ו which are also ל"ה the middle root letter retains its consonantal character (צוה *to command*).

These verbs do not fall under the rules given above.

2. The Qal Impf. of ע״י verbs is identical in form with the Hifil Impf. יָשִׂים.

3. The verb בּוֹא *come in* keeps וֹ where the other verbs have וּ but otherwise is conjugated like them. Impf. יָבוֹא.

4. The Piel is rare in this verb. Instead of it we usually have either a Polel (קוֹמֵם) or a Pilpel (כִּלְכֵּל).

5. When the separating vowel וֹ, in the Nifal, is accented, the וֹ of the stem is changed to וּ for the sake of euphony.

157. Vocabulary

1. בּוֹשׁ *be ashamed*
2. חוּל *be in pain*
3. טוֹב *be good*
4. כּוֹן *prepare*
5. סוּר *turn aside*
6. פּוּץ *scatter*
7. רוּם *be high*
8. שׁוּב *turn*
9. בִּין *perceive*
10. שִׂים *put, place*

158. Exercises

Parse and explain the forms:

יָשׁוּב, יָשֻׁבוּ, תְּשׁוּבֶינָה, הַרְיָמָה, הֲרִימוֹתָ, יָרִים, בּוֹשׁ, בֹּשָׁה, נָבוֹן, יָבִין, מְרִימוֹת, אָשׁוּב, בָּנִינוּ, יָבִינוּ, הָסֵר:

Translate:

He arose and returned to the city. I will prepare the way for you. They were ashamed and hid themselves. They shall flee and be ashamed. Praise the Lord, exalt (רוּם) his name.

LESSON XLI.

Pe Yodh and Pe Waw Verbs (פ"י and פ"ו)

(See Paradigm K.)

Typical verbs יָדַע *know*, יָלַד *bring forth*, יָטַב *be good*

159.

1. These verbs originally began with a ו but the Waw when it would be initial, as in Qal, Piel, and Pual, usually passes over into a י. The Yodh when initial is retained.

2. In the Hifil the Waw reappears to give הוֹשִׁיב. יַוְשִׁיב (Impf.) becomes יוֹשִׁיב.

This is also true in the Nifal Perf. נָוְשַׁב = נוֹשַׁב.

3. In the Hofal the Waw is retained and unites with the ־ giving הוּשַׁב (הָוְשַׁב).

4. In the Nifal Impf. the Waw is treated as a consonant. יִוָּלֵד (יִנְקַטֵל).

Note. The Hithpael sometimes retains the Waw as a consonant. הִתְוַדַּע *to make oneself known.*

5. In the Qal Impf. and Imv. the Waw may be retained or rejected.

(a) In some verbs (יָדַע, יָלַד, יָרַד, יָשַׁב, יָצָא, וָלַךְ), the initial ו or י is rejected and the vowel of the preformative is ־ and the ultimate vowel is also ־. (ă before gutturals יֵדַע) יֵצֵא, צֵא (Imv).

The Infinitive Construct takes on the feminine ending ת making a segholate form טֶלֶת.

(b) In the verbs which retain the radical ו the Impf. has for its stem vowel *ă* while the ו, changed to י, unites with the vowel (*ĭ*) of the preformative giving *î*. יִירַשׁ.

160. Notes

1. The verb הָלַךְ *to go*, is treated as one of these verbs except in the Qal Perf., Ptc. and Inf. Abs., and in the Hithpael. The Inf. Const. is לֶכֶת.

2. The preposition ל with the Inf. Const. is written לְ. לְשָׁבֶת.

3. יָכֹל *to be able* is irregular. The only Impf. used is יוּכַל, which is a Hofal in form.

Verbs originally פ"י.

(a) In the Hifil Perf. and Impf. the Yodh of the stem unites with the vowel of the preformative (*ă*) giving *ê*. יֵיטִיב = הֵיטִיב, יֵיטִיב = הֵיטִיב.

(b) In the Qal Impf. יִינַק is formed quite regularly. יִינַק = יִינַק.

161. Vocabulary

1. יָבֵשׁ *be dry*
2. יָטַב *be good*
3. יָסַף *add*
4. יָלַד *bring forth*
5. הָלַךְ *walk, go*
6. יָסַר *chastise*
7. יָצַר *form*
8. יָרַשׁ *possess*
9. יָצַק *pour out*
10. יָתַר *be left over*
11. יָשַׁע *deliver*
12. יָשַׁר *be straight*

162. Exercises

1. Parse:

יִיטַב, הֵיטִיב, וַתִּיבַשׁ, יֵשֵׁב, יֵדַע, וַיִּוָּלֵד, הוֹרִיד, הוֹרַדְתָּ,
יוֹרִיד, יוּרַד, שֵׁב, דַּע, לָלֶכֶת, יוֹדִיעַ, יוּכַל, וַתֵּרֶד, יְכֻלָּת,
יְבֻשָּׁת, הִתְוַדַּע:

2. Translate: Who can dwell in this place? They went down to Egypt and dwelt there. Make me to know thy laws. He caused every man to go out of the house. I will dwell with the king in the city.

LESSON XLII.

The Numerals

The Hebrew numerals consist of two classes, *Cardinals* and *Ordinals*.

163. Cardinals. The cardinal numbers, from *one* to *ten* inclusive, have each an appropriate form for the masculine and feminine genders, as well as for the absolute and construct states.

A singular peculiarity presents itself in these numbers in that, from *three* to *ten* inclusive, those with feminine terminations are joined to masculine nouns, and masculine forms to feminine nouns; as שְׁשָׁה יְלָדִים *six boys;* שֵׁשׁ יְלָדוֹת *six girls.*

	With the Masculine nouns		With the Feminine. noun	
	Absolute.	*Construct.*	*Absolute.*	*Construct.*
1	אֶחָד	אַחַד	אַחַת	אַחַת
2	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנֵי	שְׁתַּיִם	שְׁתֵּי
3	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשֶׁת	שָׁלֹשׁ	שְׁלֹשׁ
4	אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבַּעַת	אַרְבַּע	אַרְבַּע
5	חֲמִשָּׁה	חֲמֵשֶׁת	חָמֵשׁ	חֲמֵשׁ
6	שִׁשָּׁה	שֵׁשֶׁת	שֵׁשׁ	שֵׁשׁ
7	שִׁבְעָה	שִׁבְעַת	שֶׁבַע	שְׁבַע
8	שְׁמֹנָה	שְׁמֹנַת	שְׁמֹנֶה	
9	תִּשְׁעָה	תִּשְׁעַת	תֵּשַׁע	תְּשַׁע
10	עֲשָׂרָה	עֲשֶׂרֶת	עֶשֶׂר	עֲשַׂר

The numbers from eleven to nineteen inclusive, are formed by placing after respective units the number עֶשֶׂר *ten*, before masculine, and עֶשְׂרֵה before feminine nouns. They have no construct state, being always construed adverbially.

	With the Masc.	With the Fem.
11	עָשָׂר { אַחַד / עַשְׁתֵּי }	עֶשְׂרֵה { אַחַת / עַשְׁתֵּי }
12	עָשָׂר { שְׁנֵים / שְׁנֵי }	עֶשְׂרֵה { שְׁתֵּים / שְׁתֵּי }
13	שְׁלֹשָׁה עָשָׂר	שְׁלֹשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה
14	אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר	אַרְבַּע עֶשְׂרֵה

21	אֶחָד וְעֶשְׂרִים	*one* and *twenty*, etc.
31	אֶחָד וּשְׁלֹשִׁים	*one* and *thirty*, etc.
41	אֶחָד וְאַרְבָּעִים	*one* and *forty*, etc.
51	אֶחָד וַחֲמִשִּׁים	*one* and *fifty*, etc.
61	אֶחָד וְשִׁשִּׁים	*one* and *sixty*, etc.

The numerals *thirty* to *ninety* are formed by adding the masc. pl. ending יִם־ to the units, but *twenty* (עֶשְׂרִים) is the plural of עֶשֶׂר ten.

164. Ordinals. The ordinal numbers from one to ten are adjectives, and construed in the ordinary way. Beyond ten the cardinal numbers are used as ordinals. The ordinals are these.

First	רִאשׁוֹן	Sixth	שִׁשִּׁי
Second	שֵׁנִי	Seventh	שְׁבִיעִי
Third	שְׁלִישִׁי	Eighth	שְׁמִינִי
Fourth	רְבִיעִי	Ninth	תְּשִׁיעִי
Fifth	חֲמִשִּׁי or חֲמִישִׁי	Tenth	עֲשִׂירִי

EXERCISES

שִׁשָּׁה בָנִים, בָּנוֹת שֵׁשׁ, שֵׁשׁ שָׁנִים, שִׁשָּׁת יָמִים, עֲשָׂרָה אֲנָשִׁים, פָּרִים עֲשָׂרָה, עֶשֶׂר שָׁנִים, עֲשָׂרֶת יָמִים, עֲשָׂרֶת הַדְּבָרִים. אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר כְּבָשִׂים, שְׁלֹשָׁה עָשָׂר פָּרִים, שְׁנֵים עָשָׂר שִׁבְטֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל; שְׁתֵּים עֶשְׂרֵה אֲבָנִים, שְׁלֹשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה עָרִים, עָרִים תִּשַׁע עֶשְׂרֵה: חֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר שָׁקֶל, שְׁמֹנָה עָשָׂר אֶלֶף, אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר

יוֹם, שְׁנֵים עָשָׂר אִישׁ; שְׁנֵי עָשָׂר בָּקָר; שְׁמֹנָה עָשְׂרֵה אַמָּה,
שֵׁשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה נֶפֶשׁ, תְּשַׁע עֶשְׂרֵה שָׁנָה.

חָמֵשׁ שָׁנִים וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה, אַרְבָּעִים וְחָמֵשׁ שָׁנָה, שִׁבְעִים שָׁנָה
וְחָמֵשׁ שָׁנִים.

מֵאָה אִישׁ, מָאתַיִם שָׁנָה, תְּשַׁע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה, שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת.
אֶלֶף אִישׁ, אֶלֶף פְּעָמִים, שִׁבְעַת אֲלָפִים פָּרָשִׁים, עֲשֶׂרֶת
אֲלָפִים אִישׁ:

VOCABULARIES

According to כְּ

Against עַל (אֶל), בְּ

All כֹּל (כָּל־)

Among בְּתוֹךְ, בְּ

And וְ (וָ, וּ)

Anoint מָשַׁח

Be able יָכֹל

Bring forth יָלַד

Before נֶגֶד, טֶרֶם

Begin חָלַל

Be great גָּדַל

Be heavy כָּבֵד, (כָּבֵד)

Between בֵּין

Bless בָּרַךְ (Pi.)

Blood דָּם

Book סֵפֶר

Bread לֶחֶם

Brother אָח

Bury קָבַר

By אֶל, בְּ

Call קָרָא

Capture לָכַד

Child יֶלֶד

Choose בָּחַר

City עִיר

Cleave, cling דָּבַק

Clothe לָבַשׁ

Command צוה (Pi.)

Come near קָרַב

Conceal כָּסָה

Consecrate קָדַשׁ (Pi.)

Consume אָכַל, בָּעַר

Covenant בְּרִית

Cover כָּפַר

Create בָּרָא

Cry out צָעַק

Curse קָלַל, אָרַר

Cut כָּרַת

Darkness חֹשֶׁךְ

Daughter בַּת

Day יוֹם

Deliver נָצַל

Destroy שָׁמַד

Divide בָּדַל

Do עָשָׂה

Door דֶּלֶת (f. דָּלָה), פֶּתַח

Dove יוֹנָה

Draw near קָרַב

Dwell יָשַׁב

Earth אֶרֶץ

Eat אָכַל

Egypt מִצְרַיִם

Escape מָלַט (Ni.)

Evil רָעָה

Faces פָּנִים

Father אָב

Fight לָחַם

Fill מָלֵא

Find מָצָא

Fire אֵשׁ

Flesh בָּשָׂר

For לְ (Prep.), כִּי (Conj.)

Friend רֵעַ, אֹהֵב

From מִן

Garden גַּן

Give נָתַן

Glory כָּבוֹד

Go הָלַךְ

God אֱלֹהִים

Go down יָרַד

Gold זָהָב

Good טוֹב

Go out יָצָא

Great גָּדוֹל

Ground אֲדָמָה

Hand יָד

Hate שָׂנֵא

Have mercy רָחַם

He הוּא

Head רֹאשׁ

Heal רָפָה

Hear שָׁמַע

Heart לַבָּב, לֵב

Heavens שָׁמַיִם

Hero גִּבּוֹר

Hide סָתַר, חָבֵא

Holy קָדוֹשׁ

Honor כבד (Pi.)

Horse סוּס

House בַּיִת

I אֲנֹכִי, אֲנִי

I pray thee נָא

In בְּ

Jehovah יהוה (יְהוָה)

Judge שָׁפַט

Keep שָׁמַר

King, be מָלַךְ

King מֶלֶךְ

Lad נַעַר

Land אַדָמָה, אֶרֶץ (f.)

Large גָּדוֹל

Law תּוֹרָה (f.)

Learn לָמַד

Light אוֹר

Lord אָדוֹן

Love אָהַב

Luminary מָאוֹר

Man אִישׁ, אָדָם

Make king מָלַךְ (Hi.)

Make known יָדַע (Hi.) נָגַד (Hi.)

Minister שָׁרַת (Pi.)

Morning בֹּקֶר

Moses מֹשֶׁה

Mother אֵם

Mountain הַר

Name שֵׁם

Night לַיִל, לַיְלָה

Not אַל, לֹא

Number סָפַר

On בְּ, עַל

Over עַל

Peace שָׁלוֹם

People עַם

Perfect תָּמִים

Perish אָבַד

Place מָקוֹם

Plant זָרַע, נָטַע

Pray פָּלַל

Prince שַׂר

Princess שָׂרָה

Prophet נָבִיא

Pursue רָדַף

Refuse מָאַן, אָצַל, מָאַס (Pi.)

Remember זָכַר

Rest שָׁבַת

Reveal גָּלָה

Righteousness צֶדֶק

Rise early שָׁכַם

River נָהָר

Roll גָּלַל

Rule מָשַׁל

Sabbath שַׁבָּת

Samuel שְׁמוּאֵל

Sanctify קָדַשׁ (Pi.)

Say אָמַר

Sea יָם

See רָאָה

Seek בָּקַשׁ

Sell מָכַר

Send שָׁלַח

Separate בָּדַל

Serve שָׁרַת, עָבַד

She הִיא

Sin (noun) חַטָּאָה (f.) חַטָּאת

Sin (verb) חָטָא

Sit יָשַׁב

Slaughter הָרַג, שָׁחַט

Son בֵּן

Song שִׁיר

Speak דָּבַר (Pi.)

Star כּוֹכָב

Stone אֶבֶן

Stumble כָּשַׁל

Surround סָבַב

Swear שָׁבַע

Sword חֶרֶב (f.)

Take לָקַח

Teach לָמַד (Pi.)

Tell אָמַר

That (dem.) הוּא

That (rel.) אֲשֶׁר

The (הַ, הָ, הַ׳)

There שָׁם

They הֵם (m.) הֵן (f.)

These אֵלֶּה

This זֶה (m.) זֹאת, (f.)

Those הֵם (m.), הֵן (f.)

Thou (m.) אַתָּה, אַתְּ (f.)

To אֶל, לְ

Tongue לָשׁוֹן

Towards לְ, אֶל

Tree עֵץ

Trust בָּטַח

Unto לְ, אֶל

Upon לְ, עַל

Vessel כְּלִי

Visit פָּקַד

Voice קוֹל

Walk הָלַךְ

Was (to be) הָיָה (m.)

Wash כָּבַס

Water מַיִם

Way דֶּרֶךְ

We אֲנַחְנוּ, נַחְנוּ

What מָה (Int.) אֲשֶׁר (Rel.)

When כִּי, אִם

Which אֲשֶׁר

Who מִי (Int.) אֲשֶׁר (Rel.)

Why מַדּוּעַ, לָמָּה

Wicked (adj.) רַע

With אֶת, עִם

Witness עֵד

Woman אִשָּׁה

Word דָּבָר

Write כָּתַב

Ye אַתֶּן, אַתֶּם

Year שָׁנָה

Youth עֶלֶם, נַעַר

אָב father

אָבַד to perish

אָבָה to be willing

אֶבְיוֹן needy

אָבַל mourn

אֶבֶן (f.). stone

אַבְרָם Abraham.

אָדוֹן Lord, commander, master.

אָדָם man.

אֲדָמָה (f.), ground, earth.

אֲדֹנָי Lord.

אָהַב to love.

אֹהֶל tent, hut, habitation.

אָוֶן iniquity.

אוֹצָר treasury.

אוֹר to be light, shine.

אוֹת sign.

אָז then.

אֹזֶן (f.), ear.

אָח brother.

אֶחָד one.

אָחַז to seize., (Pi.) to enclose.

אֲחֻזָּה (f.), possession.

אַחַר after.

אַחֵר another, other.

אַחֲרוֹן last.

אַחֲרִית (f.), latter end.

אַי where.

אֹיֵב an enemy.

אֵיךְ how? how!

אַיָּל buck, stag.

אַיִן there is not.

אִישׁ man.

אָכַל to eat, devour., (Pu.) be consumed with fire.

אֹכֶל food.

אֵל God.

אַל no, not.

אֶל unto.

אֵלֶּה these.

אֱלֹהִים God.

אֱלוֹהַּ God.

אֱלִיל an idol.

אַלְמָנָה (f.), widow.

אֶלֶף ox, thousand, beast.

אִם if.

אַמָּה (f.), cubit.

אֱמוּנָה (f.), faithfulness.

אָמַן to be firm. (Hif.) trust, believe.

אָמַר to say (Hif.) avow.

אֵמֶר saying.

אֱמֶת (f.), truth.

אֱנוֹשׁ man.

אֲנִי I.

אָנֹכִי I.

אָסַף to gather.

אָסַר to bind.

אַף nose, anger.

אֵפוֹד ephod.

אַרְבָּעָה four.

אַרְבָּעִים forty.

אֶרֶז cedar.

אֹרַח way, path.

אַרִי lion.

אַרְיֵה lion.

אֹרֶךְ length. (participle)

אֶרֶץ earth.

אָרַר to curse.

אִשָּׁה (f.), woman, wife, female.

אִשֶּׁה fire-offering.

אֲשֶׁר who, which.

אֵת (sign placed before the definite accusative.)

אֶת with.

אַתְּ (f.), thou.

אַתָּה (m.), thou.

אַתֶּם (m.), ye.

אַתֵּן (f.), ye.

בְּ in, on, among.

בְּאֵר (f.), a well.

בֶּגֶד garment, covering.

בָּדַל to separate, divide.

בְּהֵמָה (f.), beast, dumb brute.

בּוֹא to go in.

בּוֹר pit.

בּוֹשׁ to be ashamed.

בָּזַז to plunder, spoil.

בָּחַר to choose.

בָּטַח to trust.

בֶּטֶן (f.), the womb, heart.

בִּין to perceive.

בֵּין between, among.

בַּיִת house.

בָּכָה to weep.

בְּכוֹר first-born.

בָּלַע to swallow.

בָּמָה (f.), high place.

בֵּן son.

בָּנָה to build.

בַּעַל master, Baal.

בָּעַר to consume

בָּקַע to cleave, split.

בָּקָר herd, cattle.

בֹּקֶר morning.

בָּקַשׁ to seek.

בָּרָא to create.

בַּרְזֶל iron.

בָּרַח to flee. (Hif.) to drive away.

בְּרִית (f.), a covenant.

בָּרַךְ to bless. (Pi.) to kneel down.

בֶּרֶךְ (f.), knee.

בְּרָכָה (f.), blessing.

בָּשָׂר flesh.

בָּשַׁל to boil.

בַּת (f.), daughter, granddaughter, girl.

בְּתוֹךְ in midst of.

גָּאוֹן pride.

גָּאַל to redeem.

גִּבּוֹר hero.

גְּבוּרָה (f,) might.

גָּבַר to be strong, prevail.

גֶּבֶר mighty one, man.

גָּדוֹל great, elder.

גְּדִי kid.

גָּדַל to be great. (Pi.) to cause to grow.

גּוֹי nation, inhabitant.

גּוּר to sojourn.

גּוֹרָל lot.

גַּיְא valley.

גִּיל joy.

גָּלָה to reveal. (Nif.) to uncover oneself.

גָּלַל to roll.

גַּם also.

גָּמָל camel.

גַּן garden.

גָּנַב to steal.

גֶּפֶן (f.), vine.

גֵּר stranger.

גָּרַשׁ to drive out.

דֹּב bear.

דָּבַק to cleave, cling.

דָּבַר to speak.

דָּבָר word.

דֶּבֶר pestilence.

דְּבַשׁ honey.

דָּג fish.

דָּוִד David.

דּוֹר generation.

דֶּלֶת (f.), door.

דָּם blood.

דַּעַת (f.), knowledge.

דֶּרֶךְ way, journey.

דָּרַשׁ to tread, seek.

דֶּשֶׁא grass.

ה the.

הַ (particle of interrogation.)

הֶבֶל Abel.

הוּא he (m.).

הוּא that. (dem.)

הוֹד glory, splendor.

הִיא (f.), she.

הִיא (f.), that. (dem.)

הָיָה be.

הֵיכָל temple.

הָלַךְ to walk.

הָלַל to be boastful. (Pi.) to praise.

הֵם they.

הֵמָּה they.

הָמוֹן multitude.

הֵן (f.), they.

הֵן behold.

הֵנָּה (f.), they.

הָפַךְ to turn, overthrow.

הַר mountain.

הָרַג to kill.

הָרָה to conceive.

וְ and.

זֹאת (f.), this.

זָבַח to sacrifice.

זֶבַח sacrifice.

זֶה (m.), this.

זָהָב gold.

זוּר to sojourn. (Nif.) to be estranged

זָכַר to remember.

זָכָר male.

זָנָה commit fornication.

זָעַק to cry out.

זָקַן to be old.

זָקֵן old man, elder.

זְרוֹעַ arm, strength.

זָרַע to sow. (Hif.) to produce seed.

חָבָא to hide.

חֶבֶל line, destruction.

חָג feast.

חָגַג to keep a feast.

חָדַל to cease.

חָדָשׁ fresh, new.

חֹדֶשׁ new moon, month

חוּל to be pained, bring forth, wait.

חוֹמָה (f.), wall.

חוּץ abroad.

חָזַק to be strong. (Hif.) to seize.

חָטָא to sin, miss.

חַי living, fresh.

חָיָה to live. (Pi.) to preserve alive.

חַיָּה (f.), living creature, beast.

חַיִּים life.

חָכָם wise.

חָכְמָה (f.), wisdom.

חֵלֶב fat.

חָלָה to be sick.

חֲלוֹם dream.

חלל to pollute. (Hif.) begin,

חָלַם to dream.

חָלַק to distribute.

חֵלֶק portion.

חָמַד to desire.

חֵמָה (f.), heat, fury.

חֲמוֹר he-ass.

חָמָס violence.

חֲמִשָּׁה five

חֲמִשִּׁים fifty.

חֵן favor, grace.

חָנָה to encamp.

חָנַן to be gracious.

חֶסֶד mercy, kindness.

חֶפֶץ delight.

חֵץ arrow, handle.

חֲצִי half.

חֹק statute.

חֻקָּה (f.), statute.

חָרַב to dry up, be waste.

חֶרֶב sword. (f.)

חֹרֵב Horeb.

חָרַד tremble.

חָרָה to be angry.

חֶרְפָּה (f.), reproach.

חָרַשׁ to plow, engrave, be silent.

חָשַׁב to impute, think.

חֹשֶׁךְ darkness.

חָתַת to be dismayed.

טָהוֹר clean.

טָהֵר to be clean.

טוֹב good.

טַל dew.

טָמֵא to be unclean.

יְאוֹר river, Nile.

יָבֵשׁ to be dry.

יַבָּשָׁה (f.), dry land.

יָד (f.), hand.

יָדָה to throw, cast. (Hif.) give thanks, confess.

יָדַע to know.

יְהוּדָה Judah.

יְהוָה (יהוה) Jahweh.

יוֹם day.

יוֹמָם daily.

יוֹנָה (f.), dove.

יַחַד together, alike.

יָטַב to be good.

יַיִן wine.

יכח (Hif.) to decide, prove.

יָכֹל to be able.

יָלַד to bring forth.

יֶלֶד child, youth.

יָם sea.

יָמִין right hand.

יָסַף to add.

יָעַץ to advise, counsel

יַעַר forest.

יָצָא to go out.

יִצְחָק Isaac.

יָצַק to pour out.

יָצַר to form.

יֵצֶר form, imagination

יָרֵא to fear.

יָרַד to descend.

יָרָה to throw. (Hif.) to teach, instruct.

יָרֵחַ moon.

יָרַשׁ to possess, inherit.

יֵשׁ there is.

יִשְׂרָאֵל Israel.

יָשַׁב to sit, dwell.

יֹשֵׁב inhabitant.

יְשׁוּעָה (f.), deliverance.

יִשַׁי Jesse.

יָשַׁע (Hif.) to deliver. (N.f. is intransitive.)

יָשָׁר straight, upright.

יָתַר to be left.

כְּ as, like.

כָּבֵד to be heavy, honored.

כָּבוֹד honor, glory.

כָּבַס to wash.

כֶּבֶשׂ lamb.

כֹּה thus.

כֹּהֵן priest, minister.

כּוֹכָב star.

כּוּן (Hif.) to prepare, establish.

כֹּחַ strength.

כִּי that, for, because.

כֹּל all.

כֶּלֶב dog

כָּלָה to complete.

כְּלִי vessel, implement

כֵּן thus, so.

כָּנָף (f.), wing.

כִּסֵּא throne.

כָּסָה to conceal.

כְּסִיל fool.

כֶּסֶף silver, money.

כָּעַס to be vexed.

כַּף (f.), palm of hand, sole.

כפר (Pi.) to cover, (Pu.) atoned for.

כֹּפֶר bribe, ransom.

כְּרוּב cherub.

כֶּרֶם vineyard.

כָּרַת to cut off.

כָּשַׁל to stumble.

כָּתַב to write.

כָּתֵף (f.), shoulder.

לְ to, for.

לֹא not, no.

לֵב heart.

לֵבָב heart.

לְבַד alone.

לָבַשׁ to be clothed.

לוּן to lodge.

לָחַם to fight.

לֶחֶם food, grain, bread

לַיְלָה night.

לַיִל night.

לָכַד to capture.

לָמַד to learn.

לָמָּה why.

לְמַעַן in order that, to.

לָקַח to take.

לָשׁוֹן (f.), tongue.

מְאֹד very.

מֵאָה (f.), hundred.

מְאוּמָה anything.

מָאַס to reject.

מָאוֹר luminary.

מִגְדָּל tower.

מָגֵן (f.), shield.

מִגְרָשׁ pasture.

מִדְבָּר pasture, desert.

מָדַד to measure.

מִדָּה (f.), measure.

מְדִינָה (f.), province.

מָה what, whatever.

מהר(Pi.) to hasten.

מוּת to die.

מָוֶת death.

מִזְבֵּחַ altar.

מִזְמוֹר psalm.

מִזְרָח east.

מָחָר to-morrow.

מָטַר to give rain, rain.

מִי who, whoever, whosoever.

מַיִם water.

מָכַר to sell.

מָלֵא to be full.

מַלְאָךְ angel, messenger.

מְלָאכָה (f.), work.

מִלְחָמָה (f.), war, fight, battle.

מלט (Ni., Hi., Hith.)to escape.

מָלַךְ to be king.

מֶלֶךְ king.

מַלְכָּה (f.), queen.

מַלְכוּת (f.), kingdom.

מַמְלָכָה (f.), kingdom.

מִן out of, from, away from.

מִנְחָה (f.), offering, present.

מִסְפָּר number.

מְעַט little.

מַעַל above.

מָצָא to find.

מִצְוָה (f.), commandment.

מִקְדָּשׁ sanctuary.

מָקוֹם dwelling, abode, place.

מִקְנֶה property.

מַרְאֶה appearance.

מָרוֹם high place.

מַשָּׂא burden, tribute.

מֹשֶׁה Moses.

מָשַׁח to anoint.

מָשִׁיחַ anointed one.

מִשְׁכָּן dwelling, tabernacle.

מָשַׁל to rule.

מָשָׁל proverb.

מִשְׁפָּט judgment, sentence.

מִשְׁקָל weight.

נָא enclitic particle of entreaty.

נבא to prophesy.

נָבִיא prophet.

נבט (Pi., Hif.) to look.

נֶגֶב south country.

נגד (Hif.) to declare, tell.

נֶגֶד before, in presence of.

נָגַע to touch.

נָגַשׁ to approach.

נָד a fugitive.

נָדַח to banish.

נָדַר to vow.

נֶדֶר vow.

נָהָר river.

נוּחַ to rest,

נֹחַ Noah.

נַחַל valley, brook.

נָחַל to inherit.

נַחֲלָה (f.), inheritance.

נחם to repent, pity.

נָחָשׁ serpent.

נְחֹשֶׁת (f.), bronze, copper.

נָטָה to spread out.

נכר (Hif.) to regard, know (Nif.) to be ignorant.

נָטַע to plant.

נכה (Hif.) to smite.

נֶסֶךְ libation.

נָסַע to set out.

נַעַר lad.

נַעֲרָה (f.), maiden.

נָפַל to fall.

נֶפֶשׁ soul.

נצב (Nif.) to take one's stand.

נצח to be enduring. (Pi. to be preeminent.

נצל (Pi.) to plunder, (Hif.) to deliver.

נָצַר to watch, keep.

נָקִי innocent.

נָשָׂא to lift, carry.

נשג (Hif.) to reach.

נָשִׂיא prince.

נָשַׁק to kiss.

נָתַן to give.

סָבַב to surround.

סָבִיב around.

סָגַר to shut.

סוּס horse.

סוּר to turn aside.

סֶלָה pause.

סֶלַע rock.

סֹלֶת (f.), fine flour.

סָפַר to count. (Pi.) to rehearse.

סֵפֶר book.

סתר (Nif.) to conceal.

עָבַד to serve.

עֶבֶד servant, laborer.

עָבַר to pass over.

עֵבֶר over, beyond.

עֶגְלָה (f.), heifer.

עַד until, till.

עֵד witness.

עֵדָה (f.), congregation.

עֵדוּת (f.), testimony.

עֵדֶן Eden.

עוֹד again.

עוֹלָה (f.), burnt offering.

עוֹלָם age, eternity.

עָוֹן guilt, sin, punishment.

עוֹף bird, fowl.

עוּר to awake.

עוֹר skin, leather.

עֵז (f.), goat.

עָזַב to abandon, forsake.

עָזַר to help.

עֹז strength.

עַיִן (f.), eye, fountain

עִיר (f.), city.

עַל upon, over.

עֵלִי Eli.

עָלָה to ascend.

עֶלְיוֹן high.

עִם with, along with.

עַם people, nation.

עָמַד to stand.

עִמָּדִי with me.

עָמָל labor, misery.

עֵמֶק valley.

עָנָה to answer.

עָנָה afflicted. (Pi. to be humble).

עֳנִי affliction.

עָנָן cloud.

עָפָר dust.

עֵץ tree.

עֵצָה (f.), counsel.

עֶצֶם (f.), bone.

עֶרֶב evening.

עֲרָבָה (f.), plain.

עֶרְוָה (f.), nakedness.

עָרַךְ to arrange.

עָשָׂה to do.

עֶשֶׂר ten.

עֶשְׂרִים twenty.

עָשָׁן smoke.

עֵת time.

עַתָּה now.

פֵּאָה (f.), side.

פָּדָה to ransom.

פֶּה mouth.

פּוּץ to be scattered.

פלא (Nif.) extraordinary, wonderful.

פלל (Pi.) to intervene, pray.

פְּלִשְׁתִּים Philistines.

פֶּן lest, (with Imp.).

פָּנָה to turn.

פָּנִים faces.

פָּעַל to do, make.

פָּקַד to visit. (Pi.) to muster.

פָּר bullock.

פָּרַד to divide, separate.

פְּרִי fruit.

פרר (Hif.) to break, fail.

פָּרַשׂ to spread out.

פָּשַׁע to rebel against.

פֶּשַׁע rebellion, transgression.

פָּתַח to open.

פֶּתַח door.

צאן (f.), flock.

צֶדֶק righteousness.

צְדָקָה (f.), righteousness.

צוה (Pi.) to command.

צוּר rock.

צָחַק to laugh.

צֶמַח sprout, branch.

צָעַק to cry out. (Nif.) be summoned.

צָפָה to keep watch.

צַר adversary.

צָרָה (f.), adversity.

צָרַר to show hostility towards, vex.

קָבַץ to collect, gather.

קָבַר to bury.

קֶדֶם before, east.

קָדַשׁ to be set apart.

קֹדֶשׁ holiness, sanctity, consecrated thing.

קוֹל voice.

קוּם arise, stand.

קָטוֹן small.

קָטַן to be little.

קָטָן little.

קְטֹרֶת (f.), incense.

קַיִן Cain.

קִיר wall.

קָלַל to be swift, light. (Pu.) to be cursed.

קָנָה to acquire.

קָנֶה stalk.

קֵץ end.

קָצֶה end.

קָצִיר harvest.

קָרָא to call, meet.

קָרַב to come near.

קָרְבָּן offering.

קָרוֹב near.

קֶרֶן (f.), horn.

קָרַע to tear.

קֶשֶׁת (f.), bow.

רָאָה to see. (Nif.) to consider.

רֹאשׁ head.

רִאשׁוֹן first.

רֵאשִׁית (f.), beginning.

רַב much, many.

רֹב abundance.

רָבַב to be many.

רָבָה to be great. (Hif.) to multiply.

רְבִיעִי fourth.

רָבַץ to lie down.

רֶגֶל (f.), foot.

רָדַף to pursue.

רוּחַ to inhale, smell.

רוּחַ spirit, breath.

רוּם to be exalted, rise.

רוּץ to run.

רֹחַב breadth.

רָחַם to love. (Pi.) to have compassion.

רָחַץ to wash, bathe.

רָחַק to be distant.

רָחֹק distant.

רִיב to strive.

רִיב strife.

רֵיחַ savor.

רָכַב to ride.

רֶכֶב chariot.

רָנַן to shout, give ringing cry.

רַע evil.

רֵעַ friend.

רָעָב famine.

רָעָה to pasture, tend.

רָעַע to break.

רָפָא to heal.

רָצוֹן desire.

רָצָה to be pleased.

שָׂבַע to be sated, satisfied.

שָׂדֶה field, plain.

שָׂחַק to laugh, play.

שָׂכַל to be prudent.

שִׂים to put or place.

שָׂמַח to rejoice, be glad.

שִׂמְחָה (f.), rejoicing.

שָׂנֵא to hate.

שָׂעִיר hairy, goat.

שָׂפָה lip, shore.

שַׂר master, head, chief.

שָׂרָה Sarah.

שָׂרַף to burn.

שָׁאַל to ask.

שָׁאוּל Saul.

שְׁאוֹל (f.), underworld.

שְׁאֵרִית (f.), remnant.

שֵׁבֶט rod, tribe.

שְׁבִיעִי (f.), seventh.

שִׁבְעָה seven.

שָׁבַע to swear.

שִׁבְעִים seventy.

שָׁבַר to break in pieces.

שָׁבַת to cease, rest. (Hif.) to destroy.
שַׁבָּת rest, sabbath.
שָׁדַד to ruin, devastate.
שׁוּב to turn back, return.
שׁוֹפָר trumpet.
שׁוֹר ox.
שָׁחָה to bow down.
שָׁחַט to slaughter.
שָׁחַת to corrupt.
שִׁיר to sing.
שִׁיר song.
שִׁית to put, set.
שָׁכַב to lie down.
שָׁכַח to forget.
שׁכם (Hif.) to rise early.
שָׁכַן to dwell.
שָׁכַר to be drunk.
שָׁלוֹם peace.
שָׁלוֹשׁ three.
שָׁלַח to send.
שֻׁלְחָן table.
שְׁלִישִׁי third.
שׁלך (Hif.) to throw, cast.
שָׁלֵם to be whole, complete.
שֶׁלֶם peace-offering.
שָׁלֹשׁ three.
שֵׁם name.
שָׁם there.
שׁמד (Nif.) to be destroyed.
שְׁמוּאֵל Samuel.
שָׁמַיִם heavens, sky.
שָׁמֵם to be desolate.
שְׁמָמָה (f.), desolation, waste.
שֶׁמֶן oil, fat.
שְׁמֹנֶה eight.
שָׁמַע to hear.
שָׁמַר to keep.
שֶׁמֶשׁ sun.
שֵׁן tooth.
שָׁנָה (f.), year.
שֵׁנִי second.
שְׁנַיִם two.
שַׁעַר (f.), gate, entrance.
שִׁפְחָה (f.), maid servant.

שָׁפַט to judge.

שָׁקָה to drink.

שֶׁקֶל shekel.

שֶׁקֶר falsehood.

שָׁרַץ to swarm.

שֶׁרֶץ creeping things.

שרת (Pi.) to minister, serve.

שֵׁשָׁה six.

שִׁשִּׁים sixty.

שָׁתָה to drink.

תֵּבָה (f.), ark.

תּוֹלְדוֹת (f.), generations, history.

תּוֹעֵבָה (f.), abomination.

תּוֹרָה (f.), law, instruction.

תַּחַת under, beneath, instead of.

תָּמִיד continuance, continually.

תָּמִים perfect.

תָּמַם to finish.

תִּפְאָרָה (f.), glory.

תִּפְאֶרֶת (f.), glory, beauty.

תְּפִלָּה (f.), prayer.

תָּפַשׂ to lay hold of, catch.

תָּקַע to thrust, strike.

תְּרוּמָה (f.), heave- offering.

תִּשְׁעָה nine.

WORD LIST

Some of the more common words are given in this table for review lessons. The Hebrew word is given on page 127 and the English translation on page 131.

Some of the More Common Verbs

1	אָהַב	19	גָּדַל	37	יָדָה	55	מָאַס				
2	אָכַל	20	גָּלָה	38	יָדַע	56	מָדַד				
3	אָמַר	21	גָּלַל	39	יָצָא	57	מָהַר				
4	אָסַף	22	גָּרַשׁ	40	יָרֵא	58	מָטַר				
5	אָרַר	23	דָּבַק	41	יָרַד	59	מָכַר				
6	בָּגַד	24	דָּבַר	42	יָשַׁב	60	מָלֵא				
7	בָּחַר	25	דָּרַשׁ	43	כָּבַס	61	מָלַט				
8	בָּטַח	26	הָלַל	44	כָּלָה	62	מָלַךְ				
9	בָּכָה	27	הָלַךְ	45	כָּסָה	63	מָצָא				
10	בָּנָה	28	הָפַךְ	46	כָּפַר	64	מָשַׁח				
11	בָּעַר	29	הָרַג	47	כָּרַת	65	מָשַׁל				
12	בָּקַע	30	זָבַח	48	כָּשַׁל	66	נָבַט				
13	בָּרָא	31	זָכַר	49	כָּתַב	67	נָגַד				
14	בָּרַךְ	32	זָקַן	50	לָבַשׁ	68	נָגַע				
15	בָּשַׁל	33	חָדַל	51	לָחַם	69	נָגַשׁ				
16	גָּאַל	34	חָטָא	52	לָכַד	70	נָחַל				
17	גָּנַב	35	חָנַן	53	לָמַד	71	נָטָה				
18	גָּבַר	36	חָשַׁב	54	לָקַח	72	נָטַע				

73	נָסַע	87	עָזַר	100	קָלַל	113	שָׁבַע
74	נָפַל	88	עָמַד	101	קָרָא	114	שָׁבַר
75	נָצַל	89	עָרַךְ	102	קָרַב	115	שָׁבַת
76	נָשָׂא	90	פָּדָה	103	רָאָה	116	שָׁחַט
77	נָתַן	91	פָּלַל	104	רָגַז	117	שָׁטַף
78	סָבַב	92	פָּקַד	105	רָדַף	118	שָׁכַב
79	סָגַר	93	פָּרַד	106	רָחַם	119	שָׁכַן
80	סָמַךְ	94	פָּשַׁע	107	רָנַן	120	שָׁכַם
81	סָפַד	95	צָדַק	108	רָפָא	121	שָׁלַח
82	סָפַר	96	צָוָה	109	שָׂכַל	122	שָׁמַע
83	סָתַר	97	צָמֵא	110	שָׂנֵא	123	שָׁמַר
84	עָבַד	98	קָבַר	111	שָׂרַף	124	שָׁפַט
85	עָבַר	99	קָדַשׁ	112	שָׁאַל	125	תָּקַע
86	עָזַב						

WORD LIST

Some of the More Common Substantives

1	אָב	19	בְּהֵמָה	37	דָּם	55	חֲרָפָה
2	אֶבֶן	20	בֵּין	38	דֶּרֶךְ	56	חֲשֶׁךְ
3	אָדוֹן	21	בַּיִת	39	הֵיכָל	57	טוֹב
4	אֲדָמָה	22	בֵּן	40	הִנֵּה	58	טָמֵא
5	אוֹר	23	בֹּקֶר	41	הַר	59	יָד
6	אָח	24	בְּרִית	42	זָהָב	60	יוֹם
7	אֶחָד	25	בְּרָכָה	43	חַג	61	יַיִן
8	אָדָם	26	בַּת	44	חוֹמָה	62	יֶלֶד
9	אַי	27	גִּבּוֹר	45	חוּץ	63	יָם
10	אִישׁ	28	גָּדוֹל	46	חָכְמָה	64	יְשׁוּעָה
11	אֵל	29	גּוֹי	47	חֲלוֹם	65	כֹּהֵן
12	אֱלֹהִים	30	גַּם	48	חָמָס	66	כּוֹכָב
13	אֵם	31	גָּמָל	49	חָמֵשׁ	67	כֹּחַ
14	אַף	32	גַּן	50	חֵן	68	כִּי
15	אֶרֶץ	33	גֵּר	51	חֶסֶד	69	(כָּל-) כֹּל
16	אֵשׁ	34	דָּבָר	52	חֵץ	70	כָּנָף
17	אִשָּׁה	35	דֶּבַשׁ	53	חֹק	71	כִּסֵּא
18	אַתָּה	36	דּוֹר	54	חֶרֶב	72	כֶּרֶם

73	לֵב	93	מִשְׁפָּט	113	עַת	132	רַב
74	לֶחֶם	94	נָבִיא	114	עַתָּה	133	רֶגֶל
75	לַיְלָה	95	נָהָר	115	פֶּה	134	רוּחַ
76	לָשׁוֹן	96	נַחֲלָה	116	פֶּן	135	רֶכֶב
77	מְאֹד	97	נַעַר	117	פָּנִים	136	רַע
78	מֵאָה	98	סוּס	118	פְּרִי	137	שָׂדֶה
79	מָאוֹר	99	סֵפֶר	119	צאן	138	שַׂר
80	מִגְדָּל	100	עֶבֶד	120	צֶדֶק	139	שַׁבָּת
81	מָגֵן	101	עָנָן	121	צְדָקָה	140	שׁוֹפָר
82	מוֹעֵד	102	עֵד	123	קָדוֹשׁ	141	שׁוֹר
83	מִזְבֵּחַ	103	עֵדָה	123	קוֹל	142	שִׁיר
84	מִזְמוֹר	104	עוֹד	124	קִיר	143	שָׁלוֹם
85	מַלְכָּה	105	עַיִן	125	קָטוֹן	144	שֵׁם
86	מֶלֶךְ	106	עִיר	126	קַץ	145	שְׁמֹנָה
87	מִנְחָה	107	עַל	127	קְצִיר	146	שָׁנָה
88	מַעֲשֶׂה	108	עַם	128	קָרוֹב	147	תֵּבָה
89	מִצְוָה	109	עִם	129	קָרָן	148	תּוֹרָה
90	מָקוֹם	110	עָפָר	130	רֹאשׁ	149	תָּמִים
91	מָשִׁיחַ	111	עֵץ	131	רֹאשִׁית	150	תְּפִלָּה
92	מָשָׁל	112	עֵצָה				

WORD LISTS (TRANSLATION)

Verbs

1. Love
2. Eat
3. Say
4. Gather
5. Curse
6. Deal treacherously
7. Choose
8. Trust
9. Weep
10. Build
11. Consume
12. Cleave, split
13. Create
14. Bless
15. Boil
16. Redeem
17. Steal
18. Be strong, prevail
19. Be great
20. Reveal
21. Roll
22. Drive out
23. Cleave, cling
24. Speak
25. Tread, seek
26. Praise
27. Walk, go
28. Overturn
29. Kill
30. Sacrifice
31. Remember
32. Be old
33. Cease
34. Sin
35. Be gracious
36. Think, impute
37. Thank
38. Know
39. Go out
40. Be afraid
41. Go down
42. Sit, dwell
43. Wash
44. Complete
45. Conceal
46. Cover
47. Cut
48. Stumble
49. Write
50. Clothe, put on
51. Fight
52. Capture
53. Learn
54. Take
55. Refuse
56. Measure
57. Hasten
58. Rain
59. Sell
60. Be full

61. Escape
62. Reign
63. Find
64. Anoint
65. Rule
66. Look
67. Make known
68. Touch
69. Approach
70. Inherit
71. Stretch out
72. Plant
73. Depart
74. Fall
75. Deliver, snatch
76. Lift up
77. Give
78. Surround
79. Shut, close
80. Sustain
81. Mourn
82. Number
83. Conceal
84. Serve
85. Pass over
86. Abandon
87. Assist
88. Stand
89. Arrange
90. Redeem
91. Pray
92. Visit
93. Separate
94. Rebel
95. Be righteous
96. Command
97. Be thirsty
98. Bury
99. Be holy
100. Be light
101. Call, meet
102. Draw near
103. See
104. Tremble
105. Pursue
106. Have mercy
107. Sing, cry aloud
108. Heal
109. Be wise
110. Hate
111. Burn
112. Ask
113. Swear
114. Break in pieces
115. Rest, cease
116. Slaughter
117. Overflow
118. Lie down
119. Dwell
120. Rise early
121. Send
122. Hear
123. Keep
124. Judge
125. Strike

WORD LIST (TRANSLATION)

Substantives

1. Father
2. Stone
3. Master, Lord
4. Ground
5 Light
6. Brother
7. One
8. Man
9. Where
10. Man
11. God
12. God
13. Mother
14. Anger
15. Earth
16. Fire
17. Woman
18. Thou
19. Cattle, beast
20. Between
21. House
22. Son
23. Morning
24. Covenant
25. Blessing
26. Daughter
27. Hero
28. Great
29. Nation
30. Also
31. Camel
32. Garden
33. Sojourner
34. Word, thing
35. Honey
36. Generation
37. Blood
38. Way
39. Temple
40. Behold
41. Mountain
42. Gold
43. Feast, festival
44. Wall
45. Abroad
46. Wisdom
47. Dream
48. Violence.
49. Five
50. Favor, grace
51. Kindness
52. Arrow
53. Statute
54. Sword
55. Reproach
56. Darkness
57. Good
58. Unclean
59. Hand
60. Day

61. Wine
62. Child
63. Sea
64. Salvation
65. Priest
66. Star
67. Strength
68. For, because
69. All, every
70. Wing
71. Throne
72. Vineyard
73. Heart
74. Bread
75. Night
76. Tongue
77. Exceedingly
78. Hundred
79. Luminary
80. Tower
81. Shield
82. Season
83. Altar
84. Psalm
85. Queen
86. King
87. Offering
88. Deed, work
89. Command
90. Place
91. Anointed
92. Proverb
93. Judgment
94. Prophet
95. River
96. Inheritance
97. Boy, servant
98. Horse
99. Book
100. Servant
101. Cloud
102. Witness
103. Congregation
104. Again
105. Eye
106. City
107. Upon
108. People
109. With
110. Dust
111. Tree
112. Counsel
113. Time
114. Now
115. Mouth
116. Lest
117. Faces
118. Fruit
119. Flock
120. Righteousness
121. Righteousness
122. Holy
123. Voice
124. Wall
125. Small
126. End
127. Harvest
128. Near
129. Horn
130. Head
131. Beginning
132. Many

133. Foot
134. Spirit
135. Chariot
136. Bad, evil
137. Field
138. Prince
139. Sabbath
140. Trumpet
141. Ox
142. Song
143. Peace
144. Name
145. Eight
146. Year
147. Ark
148. Law, instruction
149. Perfect
150. Prayer

PARADIGMS

Hiph'îl.	Hŏph'ăl.	Hĭthpă'ēl.	Qăl	
			Middle E.	Middle O.
הִקְטִיל	הָקְטַל	הִתְקַטֵּל	קָטֵל	קָטַל
הִקְטִילָה	הָקְטְלָה	הִתְקַטְּלָה	קָטֵלָה	קָטְלָה
הִקְטַלְתָּ	הָקְטַלְתָּ	הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ
הִקְטַלְתְּ	הָקְטַלְתְּ	הִתְקַטַּלְתְּ	&c.	קָטַלְתְּ
הִקְטַלְתִּי	הָקְטַלְתִּי	הִתְקַטַּלְתִּי		קָטַלְתִּי
הִקְטִילוּ	הָקְטְלוּ	הִתְקַטְּלוּ		קָטְלוּ
הִקְטַלְתֶּם	הָקְטַלְתֶּם	הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּם		קְטַלְתֶּם
הִקְטַלְתֶּן	הָקְטַלְתֶּן	הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּן		קְטַלְתֶּן
הִקְטַלְנוּ	הָקְטַלְנוּ	הִתְקַטַּלְנוּ		קָטַלְנוּ
יַקְטִיל	יָקְטַל	יִתְקַטֵּל	יִקְטַל	יִקְטַל
תַּקְטִיל	תָּקְטַל	תִּתְקַטֵּל	תִּקְטַל	&c.
תַּקְטִיל	תָּקְטַל	תִּתְקַטֵּל	תִּקְטַל	
תַּקְטִילִי	תָּקְטְלִי	תִּתְקַטְּלִי	תִּקְטְלִי	
אַקְטִיל	אָקְטַל	אֶתְקַטֵּל	אֶקְטַל	
יַקְטִילוּ	יָקְטְלוּ	יִתְקַטְּלוּ	יִקְטְלוּ	
תַּקְטֵלְנָה	תָּקְטַלְנָה	תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה	תִּקְטַלְנָה	
תַּקְטִילוּ	תָּקְטְלוּ	תִּתְקַטְּלוּ	תִּקְטְלוּ	
תַּקְטֵלְנָה	תָּקְטַלְנָה	תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה	תִּקְטַלְנָה	
נַקְטִיל	נָקְטַל	נִתְקַטֵּל	נִקְטַל	
הַקְטֵל		הִתְקַטֵּל	קְטַל	
הַקְטִילִי		הִתְקַטְּלִי	קְטְלִי	
הַקְטִילוּ	wanting	הִתְקַטְּלוּ	קְטְלוּ	
הַקְטֵלְנָה		הִתְקַטַּלְנָה	קְטַלְנָה	
הַקְטֵל	הָקְטֵל	(הִתְקַטֵּל)	קְטוֹל	
הַקְטִיל	הָקְטַל	הִתְקַטֵּל	קְטֹל (קְטַל)	
מַקְטִיל		מִתְקַטֵּל	קָטֵל	
	מָקְטָל			

		Qăl.	Niph'ăl.	Pi'ēl.	Pŭ'ăl.
Perfect.	*Sg. 3 m.*	קָטַל	נִקְטַל	קִטֵּל	קֻטַּל
	3 f.	קָטְלָה	נִקְטְלָה	קִטְּלָה	קֻטְּלָה
	2 m.	קָטַלְתָּ	נִקְטַלְתָּ	קִטַּלְתָּ	קֻטַּלְתָּ
	2 f.	קָטַלְתְּ	נִקְטַלְתְּ	קִטַּלְתְּ	קֻטַּלְתְּ
	1 c.	קָטַלְתִּי	נִקְטַלְתִּי	קִטַּלְתִּי	קֻטַּלְתִּי
	Pl. 3 c.	קָטְלוּ	נִקְטְלוּ	קִטְּלוּ	קֻטְּלוּ
	2 m.	קְטַלְתֶּם	נִקְטַלְתֶּם	קִטַּלְתֶּם	קֻטַּלְתֶּם
	2 f.	קְטַלְתֶּן	נִקְטַלְתֶּן	קִטַּלְתֶּן	קֻטַּלְתֶּן
	1 c.	קָטַלְנוּ	נִקְטַלְנוּ	קִטַּלְנוּ	קֻטַּלְנוּ
Imperfect.	*Sg. 3 m.*	יִקְטֹל	יִקָּטֵל	יְקַטֵּל	יְקֻטַּל
	3 f.	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקָּטֵל	תְּקַטֵּל	תְּקֻטַּל
	2 m.	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקָּטֵל	תְּקַטֵּל	תְּקֻטַּל
	2 f.	תִּקְטְלִי	תִּקָּטְלִי	תְּקַטְּלִי	תְּקֻטְּלִי
	1 c.	אֶקְטֹל	אֶקָּטֵל	אֲקַטֵּל	אֲקֻטַּל
	Pl. 3 m.	יִקְטְלוּ	יִקָּטְלוּ	יְקַטְּלוּ	יְקֻטְּלוּ
	3 f.	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	תִּקָּטַלְנָה	תְּקַטֵּלְנָה	תְּקֻטַּלְנָה
	2 m.	תִּקְטְלוּ	תִּקָּטְלוּ	תְּקַטְּלוּ	תְּקֻטְּלוּ
	2 f.	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	תִּקָּטַלְנָה	תְּקַטֵּלְנָה	תְּקֻטַּלְנָה
	1 c.	נִקְטֹל	נִקָּטֵל	נְקַטֵּל	נְקֻטַּל
Imperative.	*Sg. 2 m.*	קְטֹל	הִקָּטֵל	קַטֵּל	
	2 f.	קִטְלִי	הִקָּטְלִי	קַטְּלִי	
	Pl. 2 m.	קִטְלוּ	הִקָּטְלוּ	קַטְּלוּ	wanting
	2 f.	קְטֹלְנָה	הִקָּטַלְנָה	קַטֵּלְנָה	
Infin.	*abs.*	קָטוֹל	הִקָּטֵל(נִקְטֹל)	קַטֵּל(קַטָּל)	קָטֹל
	const.	קְטֹל	הִקָּטֵל	קַטֵּל	(קָטָל)
Part.	*act.*	קֹטֵל		מְקַטֵּל	
	pass.	קָטוּל	נִקְטָל		מְקֻטָּל

	Qăl.	Nĭph'ăl.	Hĭph'îl.	Hŏph'ăl.
Perfect. Sg. 3 m.	עָטַל	נֶעֱטַל	הֶעֱטִיל	הָעְטַל
3 f.	עָטְלָה	נֶעְטָלָה	הֶעֱטִילָה	הָעְטְלָה
2 m.	עָטַלְתָּ	נֶעֱטַלְתָּ	הֶעֱטַלְתָּ	הָעְטַלְתָּ
2 f.	עָטַלְתְּ	נֶעֱטַלְתְּ	הֶעֱטַלְתְּ	הָעְטַלְתְּ
1 c.	עָטַלְתִּי	נֶעֱטַלְתִּי	הֶעֱטַלְתִּי	הָעְטַלְתִּי
Pl. 3 c.	עָטְלוּ	נֶעְטְלוּ	הֶעֱטִילוּ	הָעְטְלוּ
2 m.	עָטַלְתֶּם	נֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	הֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	הָעְטַלְתֶּם
2 f.	עָטַלְתֶּן	נֶעֱטַלְתֶּן	הֶעֱטַלְתֶּן	הָעְטַלְתֶּן
1 c.	עָטַלְנוּ	נֶעֱטַלְנוּ	הֶעֱטַלְנוּ	הָעְטַלְנוּ
Imperfect. Sg. 3 m.	יֶעְטַל	יֵעָטֵל	יַעֲטִיל	יָעְטַל
3 f.	תַּעְטַל	תֵּעָטֵל	תַּעֲטִיל	תָּעְטַל
2 m.	תַּעְטַל	תֵּעָטֵל	תַּעֲטִיל	תָּעְטַל
2 f.	תַּעֲטְלִי	תֵּעָטְלִי	תַּעֲטִילִי	תָּעְטְלִי
1 c.	אֶעְטַל	אֵעָטֵל	אַעֲטִיל	אָעְטַל
Pl. 3 m.	יַעֲטְלוּ	יֵעָטְלוּ	יַעֲטִילוּ	יָעְטְלוּ
3 f.	תַּעְטֹלְנָה	תֵּעָטַלְנָה	תַּעֲטִלְנָה	תָּעְטַלְנָה
2 m.	תַּעֲטְלוּ	תֵּעָטְלוּ	תַּעֲטִילוּ	תָּעְטְלוּ
2 f.	תַּעְטֹלְנָה	תֵּעָטַלְנָה	תַּעֲטִלְנָה	תָּעְטַלְנָה
1 c.	נַעְטַל	נֵעָטֵל	נַעֲטִיל	נָעְטַל
Imperative. Sg. 2 m.	עְטַל	הֵעָטֵל	הַעֲטֵל	
2 f.	עִטְלִי	הֵעָטְלִי	הַעֲטִילִי	
Pl. 2 m.	עִטְלוּ	הֵעָטְלוּ	הַעֲטִילוּ	wanting
2 f.	עְטֹלְנָה	הֵעָטַלְנָה	הַעֲטַלְנָה	
Infin. abs.	עָטוֹל	נָעָטוֹל	הָעֲטֵל	הָעְטֵל
const.	עְטֹל	הֵעָטֵל	הַעֲטִיל	הָעְטַל
Part. act.	עֹטֵל		מַעֲטִיל	
pass.	עָטוּל	נֶעֱטָל		מָעְטָל

		Qăl.	Nĭph'ăl.	Pi'ēl.	Pŭ'ăl.	Hĭthpă'ēl.
Perfect.	*Sg. 3 m.*	קָאַל	נִקְאַל	קִאֵל	קֻאַל	הִתְקָאֵל
	3 f.	קָאֲלָה	נִקְאֲלָה	קִאֲלָה	קֻאֲלָה	הִתְקָאֲלָה
	2 m.	קָאַלְתָּ	נִקְאַלְתָּ	קִאַלְתָּ	קֻאַלְתָּ	הִתְקָאַלְתָּ
	2 f.	קָאַלְתְּ	נִקְאַלְתְּ	קִאַלְתְּ	קֻאַלְתְּ	הִתְקָאַלְתְּ
	1 c.	קָאַלְתִּי	נִקְאַלְתִּי	קִאַלְתִּי	קֻאַלְתִּי	הִתְקָאַלְתִּי
	Pl. 3 c.	קָאֲלוּ	נִקְאֲלוּ	קִאֲלוּ	קֻאֲלוּ	הִתְקָאֲלוּ
	2 m.	קְאַלְתֶּם	נִקְאַלְתֶּם	קִאַלְתֶּם	קֻאַלְתֶּם	הִתְקָאַלְתֶּם
	2 f.	קְאַלְתֶּן	נִקְאַלְתֶּן	קִאַלְתֶּן	קֻאַלְתֶּן	הִתְקָאַלְתֶּן
	1 c.	קָאַלְנוּ	נִקְאַלְנוּ	קִאַלְנוּ	קֻאַלְנוּ	הִתְקָאַלְנוּ
Imperfect.	*Sg. 3 m.*	יִקְאַל	יִקָּאֵל	יְקָאֵל	יְקֻאַל	יִתְקָאֵל
	3 f.	תִּקְאַל	תִּקָּאֵל	תְּקָאֵל	תְּקֻאַל	תִּתְקָאֵל
	2 m.	תִּקְאַל	תִּקָּאֵל	תְּקָאֵל	תְּקֻאַל	תִּתְקָאֵל
	2 f.	תִּקְאֲלִי	תִּקָּאֲלִי	תְּקָאֲלִי	תְּקֻאֲלִי	תִּתְקָאֲלִי
	1 c.	אֶקְאַל	אֶקָּאֵל	אֲקָאֵל	אֳקֻאַל	אֶתְקָאֵל
	Pl. 3 m.	יִקְאֲלוּ	יִקָּאֲלוּ	יְקָאֲלוּ	יְקֻאֲלוּ	יִתְקָאֲלוּ
	3 f.	תִּקְאַלְנָה	תִּקָּאַלְנָה	תְּקָאַלְנָה	תְּקֻאַלְנָה	תִּתְקָאַלְנָה
	2 m.	תִּקְאַלוּ	תִּקָּאֲלוּ	תְּקָאֲלוּ	תְּקֻאֲלוּ	תִּתְקָאֲלוּ
	2 f.	תִּקְאַלְנָה	תִּקָּאַלְנָה	תְּקָאַלְנָה	תְּקֻאַלְנָה	תִּתְקָאַלְנָה
	1 c.	נִקְאַל	נִקָּאֵל	נְקָאֵל	נְקֻאַל	נִתְקָאֵל
Imperative.	*Sg. 2 m.*	קְאַל	הִקָּאֵל	קָאֵל	wanting	הִתְקָאֵל
	2 f.	קָאֲלִי	הִקָּאֲלִי	קָאֲלִי		הִתְקָאֲלִי
	Pl. 2 m.	קָאֲלוּ	הִקָּאֲלוּ	קָאֲלוּ		הִתְקָאֲלוּ
	2 f.	קְאַלְנָה	הִקָּאַלְנָה	קָאַלְנָה		הִתְקָאַלְנָה
Infin.	*abs.*	קָאוֹל	נִקְאוֹל	קָאֵל	———	———
	const.	קְאֹל	הִקָּאֵל	קָאֵל	———	הִתְקָאֵל
Part.	*act.*	קֹאֵל		מְקָאֵל		מִתְקָאֵל
	pass.	קָאוּל	נְקָאָל		מְקֻאָל	

	Qăl.	Niph'ăl.	Pi'ēl.	Hiph'îl.	Hĭthpă'el.
Perfect. Sg. 3 m.	קָטַח	נִקְטַח	קִטַּח	הִקְטִיחַ	הִתְקַטַּח
3 f.	קָטְחָה	נִקְטְחָה	קִטְּחָה	הִקְטִיחָה	הִתְקַטְּחָה
2 m.	קָטַחְתָּ	נִקְטַחְתָּ	קִטַּחְתָּ	הִקְטַחְתָּ	הִתְקַטַּחְתָּ
2 f.	קָטַחַתְּ	נִקְטַחַתְּ	קִטַּחַתְּ	הִקְטַחַתְּ	הִתְקַטַּחַתְּ
1 c.	קָטַחְתִּי	נִקְטַחְתִּי	קִטַּחְתִּי	הִקְטַחְתִּי	הִתְקַטַּחְתִּי
Pl. 3 c.	קָטְחוּ	נִקְטְחוּ	קִטְּחוּ	הִקְטִיחוּ	הִתְקַטְּחוּ
2 m.	קְטַחְתֶּם	נִקְטַחְתֶּם	קִטַּחְתֶּם	הִקְטַחְתֶּם	הִתְקַטַּחְתֶּם
2 f.	קְטַחְתֶּן	נִקְטַחְתֶּן	קִטַּחְתֶּן	הִקְטַחְתֶּן	הִתְקַטַּחְתֶּן
1 c.	קָטַחְנוּ	נִקְטַחְנוּ	קִטַּחְנוּ	הִקְטַחְנוּ	הִתְקַטַּחְנוּ
Imperfect. Sg. 3 m.	יִקְטַח	יִקָּטַח	יְקַטַּח	יַקְטִיחַ	יִתְקַטַּח
3 f.	תִּקְטַח	תִּקָּטַח	תְּקַטַּח	תַּקְטִיחַ	תִּתְקַטַּח
2 m.	תִּקְטַח	תִּקָּטַח	תְּקַטַּח	תַּקְטִיחַ	תִּתְקַטַּח
2 f.	תִּקְטְחִי	תִּקָּטְחִי	תְּקַטְּחִי	תַּקְטִיחִי	תִּתְקַטְּחִי
1 c.	אֶקְטַח	אִקָּטַח	אְקַטַּח	אַקְטִיחַ	אֶתְקַטַּח
Pl. 3 m.	יִקְטְחוּ	יִקָּטְחוּ	יְקַטְּחוּ	יַקְטִיחוּ	יִתְקַטְּחוּ
3 f.	תִּקְטַחְנָה	תִּקָּטַחְנָה	תְּקַטַּחְנָה	תַּקְטִיחְנָה	תִּתְקַטַּחְנָה
2 m.	תִּקְטְחוּ	תִּקָּטְחוּ	תְּקַטְּחוּ	תַּקְטִיחוּ	תִּתְקַטְּחוּ
2 f.	תִּקְטַחְנָה	תִּקָּטַחְנָה	תְּקַטַּחְנָה	תַּקְטִיחְנָה	תִּתְקַטַּחְנָה
1 c.	נִקְטַח	נִקָּטַח	נְקַטַּח	נַקְטִיחַ	נִתְקַטַּח
Imperative. Sg. 2 m.	קְטַח	הִקָּטַח	קַטַּח	הַקְטִיחַ	הִתְקַטַּח
2 f.	קִטְחִי	הִקָּטְחִי	קַטְּחִי	הַקְטִיחִי	הִתְקַטְּחִי
Pl. 2 m.	קִטְחוּ	הִקָּטְחוּ	קַטְּחוּ	הַקְטִיחוּ	הִתְקַטְּחוּ
2 f.	קְטַחְנָה	הִקָּטַחְנָה	קַטַּחְנָה	הַקְטִיחְנָה	הִתְקַטַּחְנָה
Infin. abs.	קָטוֹחַ	נִקְטֹחַ	קַטֵּחַ	הַקְטֵחַ	———
const.	קְטֹחַ	הִקָּטַח	קַטַּח	הַקְטִיחַ	הִתְקַטַּח
Part. act.	קֹטֵחַ		מְקַטֵּחַ	מַקְטִיחַ	מִתְקַטֵּחַ
pass.	קָטוּחַ	נִקְטָח			

	Qăl.	Nĭph'ăl.	Hĭph'ĭl.	Hŏph'ăl.	
Perfect.	נָטַל	נִטַּל	הִטִּיל	הָטַל	*Sg. 3 m.*
	etc.	נִטְלָה	הִטִּילָה	הָטְלָה	*3 f.*
		נִטַּלְתָּ	הִטַּלְתָּ	הָטַלְתָּ	*2 m.*
		נִטַּלְתְּ	הִטַּלְתְּ	הָטַלְתְּ	*2 f.*
		נִטַּלְתִּי	הִטַּלְתִּי	הָטַלְתִּי	*1 c.*
	regular	נִטְלוּ	הִטִּילוּ	הָטְלוּ	*Pl. 3 c.*
		נִטַּלְתֶּם	הִטַּלְתֶּם	הָטַלְתֶּם	*2 m.*
		נִטַּלְתֶּן	הִטַּלְתֶּן	הָטַלְתֶּן	*2 f.*
		נִטַּלְנוּ	הִטַּלְנוּ	הָטַלְנוּ	*1 c.*
Imperfect.	יִטֹל יִטַּל	יִנָּטֵל	יַטִּיל	יָטַל	*Sg. 3 m.*
	תִּטֹל תִּטַּל	תִּנָּטֵל	תַּטִּיל	תָּטַל	*3 f.*
	תִּטֹל תִּטַּל	תִּנָּטֵל	תַּטִּיל	תָּטַל	*2 m.*
	תִּטְלִי תִּטְלִי	תִּנָּטְלִי	תַּטִּילִי	תָּטְלִי	*2 f.*
	אֶטֹל אֶטַּל	אִנָּטֵל	אַטִּיל	אָטַל	*1 c.*
	יִטְלוּ יִטְלוּ	יִנָּטְלוּ	יַטִּילוּ	יָטְלוּ	*Pl. 3 m.*
	תִּטֹלְנָה תִּטַּלְנָה	תִּנָּטֵלְנָה	תַּטִּלְנָה	תָּטַלְנָה	*3 f.*
	תִּטְלוּ תִּטְלוּ	תִּנָּטְלוּ	תַּטִּילוּ	תָּטְלוּ	*2 m.*
	תִּטֹלְנָה תִּטַּלְנָה	תִּנָּטְלְנָה	תַּטִּלְנָה	תָּטַלְנָה	*2 f.*
	נִטֹּל נִטַּל	נִנָּטֵל	נַטִּיל	נָטַל	*1 c.*
Imperative.	טֹל טַל	הִנָּטֵל	הַטִּיל	הָטַל	*Sg. 2 m.*
	טְלִי טְלִי	הִנָּטְלִי	הַטִּילִי		*2 f.*
	טְלוּ טְלוּ	הִנָּטְלוּ	הַטִּילוּ	wanting	*Pl. 2 m.*
	טֹלְנָה טַלְנָה	הִנָּטְלְנָה	הַטִּלְנָה		*2 f.*
Infin.	נָטוֹל נָטוֹל	הִנָּטֵל	הַטִּיל	הָטַל	*abs.*
	טֶלֶת נָטֹל	הִנָּטֵל	הַטִּיל		*const.*
Part.	נֹטֵל		מַטִּיל		*act.*
	נָטוּל	נָטָל		מָטָל	*pass.*

		Qăl.	Niph'ăl.	Pi'ēl.	Hĭph'îl.	Hĭthpă'ēl.
Perfect.	*Sg. 3 m.*	קָטָא	נִקְטָא	קִטֵּא	הִקְטִיא	הִתְקַטֵּא
	3 f.	קָטְאָה	נִקְטְאָה	קִטְּאָה	הִקְטִיאָה	הִתְקַטְּאָה
	2 m.	קָטַאְתָּ	נִקְטַאְתָּ	קִטַּאְתָּ	הִקְטֵאתָ	הִתְקַטַּאתָ
	2 f.	קָטָאת	נִקְטַאת	קִטַּאת	הִקְטֵאת	הִתְקַטַּאת
	1 c.	קָטָאתִי	נִקְטַאתִי	קִטַּאתִי	הִקְטֵאתִי	הִתְקַטַּאתִי
	Pl. 3 c.	קָטְאוּ	נִקְטְאוּ	קִטְּאוּ	הִקְטִיאוּ	הִתְקַטְּאוּ
	2 m.	קְטָאתֶם	נִקְטַאתֶם	קִטַּאתֶם	הִקְטֵאתֶם	הִתְקַטַּאתֶם
	2 f.	קְטָאתֶן	נִקְטַאתֶן	קִטַּאתֶן	הִקְטֵאתֶן	הִתְקַטַּאתֶן
	1 c.	קָטָאנוּ	נִקְטַאנוּ	קִטַּאנוּ	הִקְטֵאנוּ	הִתְקַטַּאנוּ
Imperfect.	*Sg. 3 m.*	יִקְטָא	יִקָּטֵא	יְקַטֵּא	יַקְטִיא	יִתְקַטֵּא
	3 f.	תִּקְטָא	תִּקָּטֵא	תְּקַטֵּא	תַּקְטִיא	תִּתְקַטֵּא
	2 m.	תִּקְטָא	תִּקָּטֵא	תְּקַטֵּא	תַּקְטִיא	תִּתְקַטֵּא
	2 f.	תִּקְטְאִי	תִּקָּטְאִי	תְּקַטְּאִי	תַּקְטִיאִי	תִּתְקַטְּאִי
	1 c.	אֶקְטָא	אֶקָּטֵא	אֲקַטֵּא	אַקְטִיא	אֶתְקַטֵּא
	Pl. 3 m.	יִקְטְאוּ	יִקָּטְאוּ	יְקַטְּאוּ	יַקְטִיאוּ	יִתְקַטְּאוּ
	3 f.	תִּקְטֶאנָה	תִּקָּטֶאנָה	תְּקַטֶּאנָה	תַּקְטֶאנָה	תִּתְקַטֶּאנָה
	2 m.	תִּקְטְאוּ	תִּקָּטְאוּ	תְּקַטְּאוּ	תַּקְטִיאוּ	תִּתְקַטְּאוּ
	2 f.	תִּקְטֶאנָה	תִּקָּטֶאנָה	תְּקַטֶּאנָה	תַּקְטֶאנָה	תִּתְקַטֶּאנָה
	1 c.	נִקְטָא	נִקָּטֵא	נְקַטֵּא	נַקְטִיא	נִתְקַטֵּא
Imperative.	*Sg. 2 m.*	קְטָא	הִקָּטֵא	קַטֵּא	הַקְטֵא	הִתְקַטֵּא
	2 f.	קִטְאִי	הִקָּטְאִי	קַטְּאִי	הַקְטִיאִי	הִתְקַטְּאִי
	Pl. 2 m.	קִטְאוּ	הִקָּטְאוּ	קַטְּאוּ	הַקְטִיאוּ	הִתְקַטְּאוּ
	2 f.	קְטָאנָה	הִקָּטָאנָה	קַטֶּאנָה	הַקְטֶאנָה	הִתְקַטֶּאנָה
Infin.	*abs.*	קְטוֹא	נִקְטֹא	קַטֹּא	הַקְטֵא	——
	const.	קְטֹא	הִקָּטֹא	קַטֹּא	הַקְטִיא	הִתְקַטֹּא
Part.	*act.*	קֹטֵא		מְקַטֵּא	מַקְטִיא	מִתְקַטֵּא
	pass.	קָטוּא	נִקְטָא			

Pŭ'ăl.	Hĭph'îl.	Hŏph'ăl.	Hĭthpă'ēl.
קֻטָּה	הִקְטָה	הָקְטָה	הִתְקַטָּה
קֻטָּתָה	הִקְטָתָה	הָקְטָתָה	הִתְקַטָּתָה
קֻטֵּיתָ	הִקְטֵיתָ(־ית)	הָקְטֵיתָ	הִתְקַטֵּיתָ
קֻטֵּית	הִקְטֵית(־ית)	הָקְטֵית	הִתְקַטֵּית
קֻטֵּיתִי	הִקְטֵיתִי(־ִיתִי)	הָקְטֵיתִי	הִתְקַטֵּיתִי
קֻטוּ	הִקְטוּ	הָקְטוּ	הִתְקַטּוּ
קֻטִּיתֶם	הִקְטִיתֶם(־יתֶם)	הָקְטִיתֶם	הִתְקַטִּיתֶם
קֻטִּיתֶן	הִקְטִיתֶן(־יתֶן)	הָקְטִיתֶן	הִתְקַטִּיתֶן
קֻטֵּינוּ	הִקְטֵינוּ	הָקְטֵינוּ	הִתְקַטֵּינוּ
יְקֻטָּה	יַקְטָה	יָקְטָה	יִתְקַטָּה
תְּקֻטָּה	תַּקְטָה	תָּקְטָה	תִּתְקַטָּה
תְּקֻטָּה	תַּקְטָה	תָּקְטָה	תִּתְקַטָּה
תְּקֻטִּי	תַּקְטִי	תָּקְטִי	תִּתְקַטִּי
אֲקֻטָּה	אַקְטָה	אָקְטָה	אֶתְקַטָּה
יְקֻטּוּ	יַקְטוּ	יָקְטוּ	יִתְקַטּוּ
תְּקֻטֵּינָה	תַּקְטֵינָה	תָּקְטֵינָה	תִּתְקַטֵּינָה
תְּקֻטּוּ	תַּקְטוּ	תָּקְטוּ	תִּתְקַטּוּ
תְּקֻטֵּינָה	תַּקְטֵינָה	תָּקְטֵינָה	תִּתְקַטֵּינָה
נְקֻטָּה	נַקְטָה	נָקְטָה	נִתְקַטָּה
wanting	הַקְטָה הַקְטִי הַקְטוּ הַקְטֵינָה	wanting	הִתְקַטָּה הִתְקַטִּי הִתְקַטּוּ הִתְקַטֵּינָה
קֻטֹּה	הַקְטֵה	הָקְטֵה	——
קֻטּוֹת	הַקְטוֹת	הָקְטוֹת	הִתְקַטּוֹת
מְקֻטָּה	מַקְטָה	מָקְטָה	מִתְקַטָּה

		Qăl.	Nĭph'ăl.	Pi'ĕl.
Perfect.	*Sg. 3 m.*	קָטָה	נִקְטָה	קִטָּה
	3 f.	קָטְתָה	נִקְטְתָה	קִטְּתָה
	2 m.	קָטֵיתָ	נִקְטֵיתָ(־ְיתָ)	קִטֵּיתָ (קִטִּיתָ)
	2 f.	קָטִית	נִקְטֵית	קִטֵּית
	1 c.	קָטֵיתִי	נִקְטֵיתִי	קִטֵּיתִי
	Pl. 3 c.	קָטוּ	נִקְטוּ	קִטּוּ
	2 m.	קְטִיתֶם	נִקְטֵיתֶם	קִטֵּיתֶם
	2 f.	קְטִיתֶן	נִקְטֵיתֶן	קִטֵּיתֶן
	1 c.	קָטֵינוּ	נִקְטֵינוּ	קִטֵּינוּ
Imperfect.	*Sg. 3 m.*	יִקְטָה	יִקָּטָה	יְקַטֶּה
	3 f.	תִּקְטָה	תִּקָּטָה	תְּקַטֶּה
	2 m.	תִּקְטָה	תִּקָּטָה	תְּקַטֶּה
	2 f.	תִּקְטִי	תִּקָּטִי	תְּקַטִּי
	1 c.	אֶקְטָה	אִקָּטָה	אֲקַטֶּה
	Pl. 3 m.	יִקְטוּ	יִקָּטוּ	יְקַטּוּ
	3 f.	תִּקְטֶינָה	תִּקָּטֶינָה	תְּקַטֶּינָה
	2 m.	תִּקְטוּ	תִּקָּטוּ	תְּקַטּוּ
	2 f.	תִּקְטֶינָה	תִּקָּטֶינָה	תְּקַטֶּינָה
	1 c.	נִקְטָה	נִקָּטָה	נְקַטֶּה
Imperative.	*Sg. 2 m.*	קְטֵה	הִקָּטֵה	קַטֵּה
	2 f.	קְטִי	הִקָּטִי	קַטִּי
	Pl. 2 m.	קְטוּ	הִקָּטוּ	קַטּוּ
	2 f.	קְטֶינָה	הִקָּטֶינָה	קַטֶּינָה
Infin.	*abs.*	קָטֹה	נִקְטֹה	קַטֹּה (קַטֵּה)
	const.	קְטוֹת	הִקָּטוֹת	קַטּוֹת
Part.	*act.*	קֹטֶה		מְקַטֶּה
	pass.	קָטוּי	נִקְטָה	

Hŏph'ăl.	Pô'ēl. *Polel*	Pô'ăl. *Polal*	Hĭthpô'ēl. *Hithpolel*
הוּקַט	קוֹטֵט	קוֹטַט	הִתְקוֹטֵט
הוּקַטָּה	קִוטְטָה	קְוֹטָטָה	הִתְקוֹטְטָה
הוּקַטָתָּ	קוֹטַטְתָּ	קוֹטַטְתָּ	הִתְקוֹטַטְתָּ
הוּקַטוֹת	קוֹטַטְתְּ	קוֹטַטְתְּ	הִתְקוֹטַטְתְּ
הוּקַטָתִּי	קוֹטַטְתִּי	קוֹטַטְתִּי	הִתְקוֹטַטְתִּי
הוּקַטוּ	קִוטְטוּ	קְוֹטְטוּ	הִתְקוֹטְטוּ
הוּקַטוֹתֶם	קוֹטַטְתֶּם	קוֹטַטְתֶּם	הִתְקוֹטַטְתֶּם
הוּקַטוֹתֶן	קוֹטַטְתֶּן	קוֹטַטְתֶּן	הִתְקוֹטַטְתֶּן
הוּקַטָנוּ	קוֹטַטְנוּ	קוֹטַטְנוּ	הִתְקוֹטַטְנוּ
יוּקַט (יֻקַט)	יְקוֹטֵט	יְקוֹטַט	יִתְקוֹטֵט
תּוּקַט	תְּקוֹטֵט	תְּקוֹטַט	תִּתְקוֹטֵט
תּוּקַט	תְּקוֹטֵט	תְּקוֹטַט	תִּתְקוֹטֵט
תּוּקַטִּי	תְּקִוטְטִי	תְּקוֹטְטִי	תִּתְקוֹטְטִי
אוּקַט	אֲקוֹטֵט	אֲקוֹטַט	אֶתְקוֹטֵט
יוּקַטוּ	יְקִוטְטוּ	יְקוֹטְטוּ	יִתְקוֹטְטוּ
תּוּקַטֶּינָה	תְּקוֹטַטְנָה	תְּקוֹטַטְנָה	תִּתְקוֹטַטְנָה
תּוּקַטוּ	תְּקִוטְטוּ	תְּקוֹטְטוּ	תִּתְקוֹטְטוּ
תּוּקַטֶּינָה	תְּקוֹטַטְנָה	תְּקוֹטַטְנָה	תִּתְקוֹטַטְנָה
נוּקַט	נְקוֹטֵט	נְקוֹטַט	נִתְקוֹטֵט
wanting	קוֹטֵט קִוטְטִי קִוטְטוּ קוֹטַטְנָה	wanting	הִתְקוֹטֵט הִתְקוֹטְטִי הִתְקוֹטְטוּ הִתְקוֹטַטְנָה
——	קוֹטֵט	——	הִתְקוֹטֵט
הוּקַט	קוֹטֵט	קוֹטַט	——
מוּקָט	מְקוֹטֵט	מְקוֹטָט	מִתְקוֹטֵט

		Qăl.	Nĭph‘ăl.	Hĭph‘îl.
Perfect.	*Sg. 3 m.*	קַט	נָקַט	הֵקַט
	3 f.	קָטָה	נָקַטָה	הֵקַטָה
	2 m.	קַטֹתָ	נִקַטֹתָ	הֵקַטֹתָ
	2 f.	קַטְתְּ	נִקַטְתְּ	הֵקַטְתְּ
	1 c.	קַטֹתִי	נִקַטֹתִי	הֵקַטֹתִי
	Pl. 3 c.	קָטוּ	נָקַטוּ	הֵקַטוּ
	2 m.	קַטְתֶּם	נִקַטְתֶּם	הֵקַטְתֶּם
	2 f.	קַטְתֶּן	נִקַטְתֶּן	הֵקַטְתֶּן
	1 c.	קָטַנוּ	נִקַטָנוּ	הֵקַטָנוּ
Imperfect.	*Sg. 3 m.*	יָקֹט יִקַּט	יִקַּט	יָקֵט (יַקֵּט)
	3 f.	תָּקֹט תִּקַּט	תִּקַּט	תָּקֵט
	2 m.	תָּקֹט תִּקַּט	תִּקַּט	תָּקֵט
	2 f.	תָּקְטִי תִּקְטִי	תִּקַּטִי	תָּקֵטִי
	1 c.	אָקֹט אֶקַּט	אֶקַּט	אָקֵט
	Pl. 3 m.	יָקְטוּ יִקְטוּ	יִקַּטוּ	יָקֵטוּ
	3 f.	תָּקֹטְנָה תִּקַּטְנָה	תִּקַּטְנָה	תָּקֵטְנָה
	2 m.	תָּקְטוּ תִּקְטוּ	תִּקַּטוּ	תָּקֵטוּ
	2 f.	תָּקֹטְנָה תִּקַּטְנָה	תִּקַּטְנָה	תָּקֵטְנָה
	1 c.	נָקֹט נִקַּט	נִקַּט	נָקֵט
Imperative.	*Sg. 2 m.*	קֹט	הִקַּט	הָקֵט
	2 f.	קְטִי	הִקַּטִי	הָקֵטִי
	Pl. 2 m.	קְטוּ	הִקַּטוּ	הָקֵטוּ
	2 f.	קֹטְנָה	הִקַּטְנָה	הָקֵטְנָה
Infin.	*abs.*	קָטוֹט	הִקּוֹט	הָקֵט
	const.	קֹט	הִקַּט	הָקֵט
Part.	*act.*	קֹטֵט		מֵקֵט
	pass.	קָטוּט	נָקַט	

Hĭph'ĭl.	Hŏph'ăl.	Pôlēl.	Pôlăl.
הַקִיל	הוּקַל	קוֹלֵל	קוֹלַל
הַקִילָה	הוּקְלָה	קִוֹלְלָה	קִוֹלְלָה
הַקִילוֹתָ	הוּקַלְתָּ	קוֹלַלְתָּ	etc.
הַקִילוֹת	הוּקְלְתְּ	קוֹלַלְתְּ	
הַקִילוֹתִי	הוּקַלְתִּי	קוֹלַלְתִּי	
הַקִילוּ	הוּקְלוּ	קִוֹלְלוּ	
הַקִילוֹתֶם	הוּקַלְתֶּם	קִוֹלַלְתֶּם	
הַקִילוֹתֶן	הוּקַלְתֶּן	קִוֹלַלְתֶּן	
הַקִילוֹנוּ	הוּקַלְנוּ	קוֹלַלְנוּ	
יָקִיל	יוּקַל	יְקוֹלֵל	יְקוֹלַל
תָּקִיל	תּוּקַל	תְּקוֹלֵל	תְּקוֹלַל
תָּקִיל	תּוּקַל	תְּקוֹלֵל	etc.
תָּקִילִי	תּוּקְלִי	תְּקוֹלְלִי	
אָקִיל	אוּקַל	אֲקוֹלֵל	
יָקִילוּ	יוּקְלוּ	יְקוֹלְלוּ	
תָּקֵלְנָה	תּוּקַלְנָה	תְּקוֹלַלְנָה	
תָּקִילוּ	תּוּקְלוּ	תְּקוֹלְלוּ	
תָּקֵלְנָה	תּוּקַלְנָה	תְּקוֹלַלְנָה	
נָקִיל	נוּקַל	נְקוֹלֵל	
הָקֵל		קוֹלֵל	
הָקִילִי		קִוֹלְלִי	
הָקִילוּ	wanting	קִוֹלְלוּ	wanting
הָקֵלְנָה		קוֹלַלְנָה	
הָקֵל	——	קוֹלֵל	
הָקִיל	——	——	
מַקִיל		מְקוֹלֵל	
	מוּקָל		מְקוֹלָל

		Qăl (ע"ו).		Qăl (ע"י).	Niph'ăl.
Perfect.	*Sg. 3 m.*	קָל	קַל	קָל	נָקוֹל
	3 f.	קָלָה	קַלָה	קָלָה	נָקוֹלָה
	2 m.	קַלְתָּ	קַלְתָּ	קַלְתָּ	נָקוֹלוֹתָ
	2 f.	קַלְתְּ	קַלְתְּ	etc.	נָקוֹלוֹת
	1 c.	קַלְתִּי	קַלְתִּי		נָקוֹלֹתִי
	Pl. 3 c.	קָלוּ	קַלוּ		נָקוֹלוּ
	2 m.	קַלְתֶּם	קַלְתֶּם		נָקוֹלוֹתָם
	2 f.	קַלְתֶּן	קַלְתֶּן		נָקוֹלוֹתָן
	1 c.	קַלְנוּ	קַלְנוּ		נָקוֹלֹנוּ
Imperfect.	*Sg. 3 m.*	יָקוּל		יָקִיל	יִקּוֹל
	3 f.	תָּקוּל		תָּקִיל	תִּקּוֹל
	2 m.	תָּקוּל		תָּקִיל	תִּקּוֹל
	2 f.	תָּקוֹלִי		תָּקִילִי	תִּקּוֹלִי
	1 c.	אָקוּל		אָקִיל	אֶקּוֹל
	Pl. 3 m.	יָקוֹלוּ		יָקִילוּ	יִקּוֹלוּ
	3 f.	תְּקוֹלֶינָה		תְּקִילֶינָה	תִּקּוֹלְנָה
	2 m.	תָּקוֹלוּ		תָּקִילוּ	תִּקּוֹלוּ
	2 f.	תְּקוֹלֶינָה		תְּקִילֶינָה	תִּקּוֹלְנָה
	1 c.	נָקוּל		נָקִיל	נִקּוֹל
Imperative.	*Sg. 2 m.*	קוּל		קִיל	הִקּוֹל
	2 f.	קוֹלִי		קִילִי	הִקּוֹלִי
	Pl. 2 m.	קוֹלוּ		קִילוּ	הִקּוֹלוּ
	2 f.	קֹלְנָה		——	הִקּוֹלְנָה
Infin.	*abs.*	קוֹל		קוֹל	הִקּוֹל
	const.	קוּל		קִיל	הִקּוֹל
Part.	*act.*	קָל		קָל	
	pass.	קוּל		קוּל קִיל	נָקוֹל

Nĭph'ăl.	Qăl.	Hĭph'îl (prop. פ"י)	Qăl (prop. פ"י)
Same as the verb Pē Guttural.	אָטַל Same as the verb Pē Guttural.	הֵיטִיל הֵיטִילָה הֵיטַלְתָּ הֵיטַלְתְּ הֵיטַלְתִּי הֵיטִילוּ הֵיטַלְתֶּם הֵיטַלְתֶּן הֵיטַלְנוּ	יָטַל etc. regular
	יֵאָטַל (יֵאטַל) תֵּאָטַל תֵּאָטַל תֵּאָטְלִי אֵאָטַל יֵאָטְלוּ תֵּאָטַלְנָה תֵּאָטְלוּ תֵּאָטַלְנָה נֵאָטַל	יֵיטִיל תֵּיטִיל תֵּיטִיל תֵּיטִילִי אֵיטִיל יֵיטִילוּ תֵּיטַלְנָה תֵּיטִילוּ תֵּיטַלְנָה נֵיטִיל	יִיטַל תִּיטַל תִּיטַל תָּיטְלִי אִיטַל יָיטְלוּ תִּיטַלְנָה תָּיטְלוּ תִּיטַלְנָה נִיטַל
	אֶטַל אִטְלִי אִטְלוּ אֶטַלְנָה	הֵיטַל הֵיטִילִי הֵיטִילוּ הֵיטַלְנָה	יְטַל יְטָלִי יְטָלוּ יְטַלְנָה
	אָטוֹל אֶטֹל	הֵיטַל הֵיטִיל	יָטוֹל יְטֹל
	אֹטַל אָטוֹל	מֵיטִיל —	יִטַּל יָטוֹל

	Qăl	Nĭph'ăl.	Hĭph'îl	H ph'ăl.
Perfect. *Sg. 3 m.*	יָטַל	נוֹטַל	הוֹטִיל	הוּטַל
3 f.	etc.	נוֹטְלָה	הוֹטִילָה	הוּטְלָה
2 m.		נוֹטַלְתָּ	הוֹטַלְתָּ	הוּטַלְתָּ
2 f.		נוֹטַלְתְּ	הוֹטַלְתְּ	הוּטַלְתְּ
1 c.	regular	נוֹטַלְתִּי	הוֹטַלְתִּי	הוּטַלְתִּי
Pl. 3 c.		נוֹטְלוּ	הוֹטִילוּ	הוּטְלוּ
2 m.		נוֹטַלְתֶּם	הוֹטַלְתֶּם	הוּטַלְתֶּם
2 f.		נוֹטַלְתֶּן	הוֹטַלְתֶּן	הוּטַלְתֶּן
1 c.		נוֹטַלְנוּ	הוֹטַלְנוּ	הוּטַלְנוּ
Imperfect. *Sg. 3 m.*	יִיטַל יַטַל	יִוָּטַל	יוֹטִיל	יוּטַל
3 f.	תִּיטַל תַּטַל	etc.	תּוֹטִיל	תּוּטַל
2 m.	תִּיטַל תַּטַל		תּוֹטִיל	תּוּטַל
2 f.	תָּיְטְלִי תַּטְלִי		תּוֹטִילִי	תּוּטְלִי
1 c.	אִיטַל אֵטַל	regular	אוֹטִיל	אוּטַל
Pl. 3 m.	יָיְטְלוּ יַטְלוּ		יוֹטִילוּ	יוּטְלוּ
3 f.	תִּיטַלְנָה תַּטַלְנָה		תּוֹטַלְנָה	תּוּטַלְנָה
2 m.	תָּיְטְלוּ תַּטְלוּ		תּוֹטִילוּ	תּוּטְלוּ
2 f.	תִּיטַלְנָה תַּטַלְנָה		תּוֹטַלְנָה	תּוּטַלְנָה
1 c.	נִיטַל נַטַל		נוֹטִיל	נוּטַל
Imperative. *Sg. 2 m.*	טַל יָטַל	הִוָּטֵל	הוֹטַל	
2 f.	טְלִי יִטְלִי	הִוָּטְלִי	הוֹטִילִי	
Pl. 2 m.	טְלוּ יִטְלוּ	הִוָּטְלוּ	הוֹטִילוּ	wanting
2 f.	טֳלֶנָה יִטַּלְנָה	הִוָּטַלְנָה	הוֹטַלְנָה	
Infin. *abs.*	יָטוֹל יָטוּל	——	הוֹטַל	——
const.	טֶלֶת יְטֹל	הִוָּטֵל	הוֹטִיל	——
Part. *act.*	יוֹטֵל		מוֹטִיל	
pass.	יָטוּל	נוֹטָל		מוּטָל

Nominative of the Pronoun or Separate Pronoun.	Genitive of the Pronoun, or *Suffix of the Noun* (*possessive Pron.*)	
	With Nouns Singular.	With Nouns Plur. and Dual.
Sing. 1. *com.* אָנֹכִי, in pause אָנֹכִי; אֲנִי, in pause אֲנִי *I.*	־ִי *my* (prop Gen. *uei.*)	־ַי *my.*
2. *m.* אַתָּה (אַתָּ) in pause אָתָּה *f.* אַתְּ (אַתִּי). *thou.*	ךָ, ־ָךְ, in pause ־ָךְ ; (־ָךְ), ־ֶךָ, ־ֵךְ *thy* (*tui*)	־ֶיךָ ; ־ַיִךְ *thy.*
3. *m.* הוּא *he.*	־ֹו, ־ָהוּ ; ו, הוּ, (ה)וֹ *his* (*ejus* and *suus.*)	־ָיו, ־ָו, *his.*
f. הִיא *she.*	־ָהּ ; ־ָה ; הָ *her.*	־ֶיהָ *her.*
Plur. 1. *com.* אֲנַחְנוּ (נַחְנוּ), (אָנוּ) *we.*	נוּ ; ־ֵנוּ (־נוּ) *our.*	־ֵינוּ *our.*
2. *m.* אַתֶּם *f.* אַתֶּן, אַתֵּנָה *ye.*	־ְכֶם ; כֶם ; ־ְכֶן ; כֶן *your.*	־ֵיכֶם ; ־ֵיכֶן *your.*
3. *m.* הֵמָּה, הֵם *f.* הֵנָּה, הֵן *they.*	־ָם ; הֶם ; ־ָן, הֵן, הָן *their.*	־ֵיהֶם ; ־ֵיהֶן *their.*

Accusative of the Pronoun, or *Suffix of the Verb*

By itself.	With Nûn demonstrative.
נִי ; ־ֻנִי ; ־ֵנִי *me.*	־ֵנִי, ־ֻנִי
ךָ ; ־ְךָ, in p. ־ֶךָ, ־ֹךָ ; ךָ ; ־ָךָ ; ־ֶךָ, ־ֵךָ, ־ֻךָ *thee.*	־ֶנְּךָ, (־ֶנָּךָ) ; not found.
הוּ, ו, הִוא ; ־ֵהוּ (ה), ־ִהוּ ; ־ֵהוּ *him.*	־ֶנְּהוּ, ־ֶנּוּ, (נּוֹ)
הָ ; ־ֶהָ ; ־ֶהָ *her.*	־ֶנָּה
נוּ ; ־ֶנוּ ; ־ֵנוּ *us.*	־ֶנּוּ
כֶם ; ־ְכֶם ; כֶן ; ־ְכֶן *you.*	These forms do not occur.
(הֶם), ם ; ־ָם, ־ֶם ; ־ֵם, ־ֶם *them.*	
(הֶן), ן ; ־ָן, ־ֶן ; ־ֵן *them.*	

1 pl. c.	2 pl. m.	2 pl. f.	3 pl. m.	3 pl. f.
קְטַלְנוּ	קְטַלְכֶם	[קְטַלְכָן]	קְטָלָם	קְטָלָן
קְטָלַתְנוּ	——	——	קְטָלָתָם	קְטָלָתָן
קְטַלְתָּנוּ	——	——	קְטַלְתֶּם	קְטַלְתֶּן
קְטַלְתִּינוּ	——	——	קְטַלְתִּים	קְטַלְתִּין
——	קְטַלְתִּיכֶם	קְטַלְתִּיכָן	קְטַלְתִּים	קְטַלְתִּין
קְטָלְנוּ	——	——	קְטָלוּם	קְטָלוּן
קְטַלְתָּנוּ	——	——	קְטַלְתּוּם	קְטַלְתּוּן
——	קְטַלְנוּכֶם	קְטַלְנוּכָן	קְטַלְנוּם	קְטַלְנוּן
קְטַלְנוּ	קְטַלְכֶם	[קְטַלְכָן]	קְטָלָם	קְטָלָן
יְקְטַלְנוּ	יְקְטָלְכֶם	יְקְטָלְכָן	יְקְטָלֵם	יְקְטָלֵן
יְקְטַלְנוּ	——	——	——	——
יְקְטָלְנוּ	יְקְטָלוּכֶם	יְקְטָלוּכָן	יְקְטָלוּם	יְקְטָלוּן
תְּקְטָלְנוּ	——	——	תְּקְטָלוּם	תְּקְטָלוּן
קְטַלְנוּ	——	——	קְטָלֵם	——
קְטָלְנוּ	קְטָלְכֶם / קְטָלְכֶם	קְטָלְכָן / קְטָלְכָן	קְטָלָם	קְטָלָן

	1 sg. c.	2s g. m.	2 sg. f.	3 sg. m.	3 sg. f.
Qal					
Perfect. Sg 3 m.	קְטָלַנִי	קְטָלְךָ	קְטָלֵךְ	קְטָלַהוּ / קְטָלוֹ	קְטָלָה
3 f.	קְטָלַתְנִי	קְטָלַתְךָ	קְטָלַתֵךְ	קְטָלַתְהוּ / קְטָלַתּוּ	קְטָלַתָה
2 m.	קְטַלְתָנִי / קְטַלְתַנִי	——	——	קְטַלְתָהוּ / קְטַלְתּוֹ	קְטַלְתָה
2 f.	קְטַלְתִינִי	——	——	קְטַלְתִיהוּ / קְטַלְתִּיו	קְטַלְתִיהָ
1 c.	——	קְטַלְתִיךְ	קְטַלְתִיךְ	קְטַלְתִיו	קְטַלְתִיהָ
Pl. 3 c.	קְטָלוּנִי	קְטָלוּךְ	קְטָלוּךְ	קְטָלוּהוּ	קְטָלוּהָ
2 m.	קְטַלְתוּנִי	——	——	קְטַלְתוּהוּ	קְטַלְתוּהָ
1 c.	——	קְטַלְנוּךְ	קְטַלְנוּךְ	קְטַלְנוּהוּ	קְטַלְנוּהָ
Perf. Sg. 3 m. Middle E	קְטַלַנִי	קְטַלְךָ	קְטַלֵךְ	קְטַלוֹ	קְטַלָה
Imperfect. Sg. 3 m.	יְקְטָלַנִי	יְקְטָלְךָ	יְקְטָלַךְ	יְקְטָלַהוּ	יְקְטָלָה / יְקְטָלָהּ
With Nun Epenthet.	יְקְטָלֶנִּי	יְקְטָלְךָ	——	יְקְטָלֶנּוּ	יְקְטָלָנָּה
Pl. 3 m.	יְקְטָלוּנִי	יְקְטָלוּךְ	יְקְטָלוּךְ	יְקְטָלוּהוּ	יְקְטָלוּהָ
2 f.	תְּקְטָלוּנִי	——	——	תְּקְטָלוּהוּ	תְּקְטָלוּהָ
Impv. Sg. 2 m.	קָטְלַנִי	——	——	קָטְלַהוּ	קָטְלָה / קָטְלָהּ
Inf. Construct	קָטְלִי / קָטְלַנִי	קָטְלְךָ / קָטְלָךְ	קָטְלַךְ	קָטְלוֹ	קָטְלָה

PARADIGM N INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS WITH SUFFIXES

1) בְּ AND לְ WITH SUFFIXES:

		בְּ	לְ
		Singular.	*Singular.*
1.		בִּי *in me*	לִי *to me*
2.	m.	בְּךָ, בְּךְ *in thee*	לְךָ, לְךְ *to thee*
	f.	בָּךְ	לָךְ
3.	m.	בּוֹ *in him*	לוֹ *to him*
	f.	בָּהּ *in her*	לָהּ *to her*
		Plural.	*Plural.*
1.		בָּנוּ *in us*	לָנוּ *to us*
2.	m.	בָּכֶם *in you*	לָכֶם *to you*
	f.	בָּכֶנָּה	לָכֶנָּה
3.	m.	בָּם, בָּהֶם *in them*	לָמוֹ, לָהֶם *to them*
	f.	בָּהֶן	לָהֶן

2) כְּ WITH SUFFIXES:

		Singular.
1.		כָּמֹנִי *like me*
2.	m.	כָּמוֹךָ *like these*
3.	m.	כָּמוֹהוּ *like him*
	f.	כָּמוֹהָ *like her*
		Plural.
1.		כָּמֹנוּ *like us*
2.	m.	כָּכֶם *like you*
3.	m.	כְּמוֹהֶם, כָּהֵם *like them*
	f.	כָּהֵנָּה, כָּהֵן

3) מִן WITH SUFFIXES:

		Singular.
1.		מִמֶּנִּי *from me*
2.	m.	מִמְּךָ, מִמֵּךְ *from thee*
	f.	מִמֵּךְ
3.	m.	מִמֶּנּוּ *from him*
	f.	מִמֶּנָּה *from her*
		Plural.
1.		מִמֶּנּוּ *from us*
2.	m.	מִכֶּם *from you*
	f.	מִכֶּן
3.	m.	מֵהֶם *from them*
	f.	מֵהֶן

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